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Bonn Acts To Speed East Ties

Missions Set for Moscow, Warsaw

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced today that West Germany was sending State Secretary Egon Bahr, one of the highest officials, to Moscow tomorrow in an attempt to accelerate bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on a pact renouncing the use of force.

The 47-year-old Mr. Bahr has been an intimate associate of Chancellor Willy Brandt for more than a decade and is presently in charge of Bonn's foreign and "German" policy in the federal chancellery.

At the same time, Mr. Scheel disclosed that State Secretary Ferdinand Duckwitz, the No. 2 man in the Foreign Office, would journey to Warsaw Feb. 5 to initiate negotiations with Poland.

The announcements, at a Foreign Press Association luncheon, gave the impression that the Brandt government, now in its fourth month in office, was still advancing its three-pronged "Eastern policy" toward Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

"Special Phase"

Mr. Scheel said Mr. Bahr had been appointed to conduct "a very special phase" of the discussions with Moscow, which he hoped would "carry the somewhat broad discussions into concrete negotiations." Since Dec. 8, Bonn's Ambassador to Moscow, Helmut Albrecht, has had three lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on the possibilities of a renunciation-of-force agreement.

Both the Russians and the East Germans have declared that the successful outcome of these talks is the prerequisite for approving similar deals between West Germany and other European Communist countries.

Mr. Scheel stressed that Mr. Bahr had been singled out because of his intimacy with Mr. Brandt "to make an impression" of Bonn's earnestness in seeking agreement with the Russians.

Mr. Scheel made plain that Bonn has accepted Moscow's implicit request that it demonstrate good faith in the discussions with the Soviets before proceeding to talks on matters of substance with the other Communist states.

Moscow, Warsaw Hold Key

At the same time, Mr. Scheel indicated that the Brandt government believes that the true signs of how far it can get in the dialogue it is seeking with Communist East Germany will emerge from the Bahr mission to Moscow and the Duckwitz mission to Warsaw, rather than from East Berlin itself.

A week ago East Germany's leader, Walter Ulbricht, signaled at a news conference that his government was prepared to face Bonn with an open agenda. But he warned repeatedly that the "only realistic starting point" for relations between the two German states was "international legal recognition" between Bonn and East Berlin.

Since then, East Germany has harassed motor traffic to and from West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany. Meanwhile, Bonn is waiting for a reply to Mr. Brandt's letter of last Thursday to the East German premier, Willi Stoph, proposing talks "at any time" at the cabinet minister level.

This afternoon, the chancellor's chief spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said that Bonn might consider "modifying or completely changing" its present refusal to recognize East Germany under appropriate circumstances in the future.



IT'S DONE—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson inspecting honor guard yesterday on the south lawn of the White House as he arrived for talks with President Nixon. Another round of talks is scheduled for today.

Egypt Claims Rocket Raid On Sinai HQ

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Israeli general military headquarters in Sinai was pounded with rockets by an Egyptian commando unit at dawn today, the military command here announced, adding that "large numbers" of Israeli forces were killed.

The announcement, carried by the Middle East News Agency, said the raid took place 120 miles east of the Suez Canal, between Sheikh Zayed and Rafah, and was aimed at "one of the most important military targets, since it holds command over the entire Sinai army positions as well as the Gaza Strip." It was the deepest raid into occupied territory since the 1967 war, a spokesman said.

Report Denied

In Tel Aviv, several hours before the Egyptians officially claimed to have raided the Sinai headquarters, the Israeli military command had denied the report.

A spokesman said the Egyptians actually referred to an attempted attack on the Nahal Dikla settlement in northern Sinai.

[Chief military spokesman Col. Rafi Rafat said, "There were some improvised bazookas fired near Nahal Dikla last night, which caused no damage or casualties whatsoever..."]

Taken by surprise by Egyptian commandos, the Israelis "attempted to escape" from the danger zone, the Egyptian communiqué added.

The announcement added that Egyptian commandos, after destroying "most of the Israeli encampment and equipment in the Sinai military command headquarters," returned safely to base.

The announcement did not say how Egyptian commandos penetrated into Sinai.

Israel Jet Strike

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (AP)—Israeli jets hammered Egyptian artillery and anti-aircraft guns in the northern Gulf of Suez for one hour this afternoon, the military command announced.

Biafra Relief: 39 Tons of Bibles

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).

Thirty-nine tons of Bibles in four different Nigerian languages have been shipped to Lagos from London, the British and Foreign Bible Society said here today.

In addition there are some 24,000 Bibles awaiting unloading at Lagos and a further 35,000 on the way by sea, the society said.

An order for a further 105,000 in the Ibo, Yoruba and Hausa languages has already been placed in Britain.

U.S. Airplane Parts Seized On El Al Airliner in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Swiss authorities seized as "war material" a shipment of spare aircraft parts found aboard an El Al airliner Saturday during a stopover at Geneva on a flight from Amsterdam to Tel Aviv.

In announcing the action today, the government said the shipment was seized and an investigation started because transit authorization, required for all war materials, had not been obtained.

The Swiss statement described the shipment as large and consisting of spare parts of military aircraft.

Joseph Kapelner, chief representative in Switzerland of the Israeli airline, said the shipment originated in New York and weighed some 3,300 pounds. It was a "completely above board" commercial consignment accurately described in the accompanying documents as "aircraft spare parts," he said.

Mr. Kapelner said that a mistake had been made by El Al when it put the shipment aboard a plane for the Tel Aviv flight. There were many El Al flights to Tel Aviv on operation.

El Al planes have been kept under close watch by the Swiss authorities ever since one was attacked by four Arab terrorists in Zurich a year ago. The Swiss view with concern the finding of "war material" aboard an Israeli airliner because the Arab terrorists attempted to picture their raid on the El Al plane as a military operation.

Argues That France Can Halt Deliveries

Chaban Says Libya Won't Use Jets on Israel

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 21—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Debras assured a nationwide audience tonight that the 100 Mirage jets being sold to Libya will not be used against Israel.

Answering questions on television, the prime minister said France has no reason to believe Libya will not keep its word and limit the planes' use to a purely defensive role.

If it turns out that initial Mirage deliveries are used against Israel, he said, the full hundred ordered by Libya will not be delivered, and Libya will be placed under the same embargo that now covers Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Mr. Chaban-Debras was attempting to answer criticism from both inside and outside the country over his government's Middle East policy and French contribution to an arms escalation in the area.

His answer was that by the time most of the planes are in Libyan hands, and Libyan pilots are trained to fly them, the Middle East war will probably be over.

French and Big 6

For the third straight time the government coupled news of the Libyan deal with reports of new French initiatives within the Big

Nixon, 'Old Friend' Wilson Begin Talks at White House

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—President Nixon welcomed Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson to the White House today as an "old friend" and, paraphrasing Winston Churchill, said that if their two nations stand together, nearly anything is possible.

Beginning their third conference since Mr. Wilson's inauguration, the two leaders spent nearly two hours alone discussing Nigeria, arms con-

trol, the future of Europe, East-West relations, Vietnam and the Middle East.

Later, the prime minister conferred at length with the administration's top economic officials on the effect American economic developments this year will have on Britain.

Mr. Wilson was understood to be particularly concerned over whether this country's drive to check inflation might have an adverse effect on Britain when he is planning a general election campaign.

Attending the economic meeting with the prime minister at Blair House were Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo, Arthur F. Burns, who on Monday will become chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Nathaniel Samuel, Deputy Secretary of State for economic affairs.

Tonight the President and Mrs. Nixon gave a state dinner for the prime minister and Mrs. Wilson.

The two leaders will confer again tomorrow morning and Mr. Wilson will hold a news conference at the British Embassy in the afternoon. He will leave for London following a private dinner at Blair House.

At the welcoming ceremony on the White House lawn, Mr. Wilson repeated in part the proposal he made in New York last night: that the special Anglo-American relationship "be increasingly directed to the examination of social evils in our own countries and throughout the world."

"For the message of the 1970s for all of us is that it is not enough to achieve and to defend our traditional freedoms," the prime minister said. "Freedom can be eroded from within."

"Our countries have not led the world in the assertion of freedom in order that our people shall become the slaves of a scarred and poisoned environment of our own making."

The President, in his welcoming remarks, spoke of Mr. Wilson not only as an old friend in government "but as an old friend personally."

While they have met twice before in the last year and been in touch frequently by letter and telephone, he said that their conversations did not involve difficult but a common interest and a common purpose: the development of peace in the world, progress for your people, for our people, for all the world.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers gave a luncheon for the prime minister at the State Department.

It was interpreted as an assurance that France will not try to replace British and American oil companies with French companies. So far the Libyans have not given any indications that they plan to end existing oil arrangements.

Mr. Schumann spoke to the press after an appearance before a hostile Senate Foreign Affairs Commission. The commission, noted for its sympathy to Gaullist views, rejected the sale and voted 22 to 9 to bring it to a public debate in the chamber. The Senate is a largely consultative body traditionally dominated by the center-left and was one of the targets of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's losing referendum last May.

The nine negative votes today

Nixon Calls Vetoed Bill Inflationist

Money Package Labeled 'Unfair'

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—President Nixon told Congress today that he vetoed a \$10.7 billion health-education-labor appropriation bill because it would promote inefficiency, misdirect federal money and feed inflation.

Mr. Nixon had signed his veto message on national television last night after telling the American people that to do otherwise would be to surrender in the fight against inflation. Congress added \$1.26 billion to the bill beyond what Mr. Nixon had asked for, mainly to boost certain educational programs.

The President, who sent the measure back to Congress today with a lengthy formal message explaining his rejection, said in his TV statement last night that the increased appropriation is not "in the best interest of all the American people because it is the wrong amount for the wrong purpose at the wrong time."

Democratic congressional leaders were cautiously claiming they had the necessary two-thirds majority to overturn Mr. Nixon's veto, but Republican legislative leaders disputed this.

GOP Senate leader Hugh Scott (Pa.) said Republicans in the House—or, failing that, in the Senate—would support the President and muster enough strength, including sympathetic Democrats, to sustain the presidential turnaround.

The House votes tomorrow on the veto. If it overrides, the Senate then would vote, although no time has yet been set for this.

School Grants

The core of Mr. Nixon's objection to the bill appeared to be a \$800 million item for grants to schools in areas where large numbers of children of federal employees and of servicemen attend public school. The administration had asked for just over \$200 million. In his veto message today, Mr. Nixon said:

"Four successive Presidents have tried to reduce or reorient this program. Yet the Congress, in this bill, not only perpetuates this unfair program, it adds money to it. It is wrong to sharply increase the impacted school-aid program in the face of the need to make long-overdue reforms in this law."

The administration will make recommendations for reform of this program based on a study requested by the Congress. I will submit these recommendations shortly."

In making reforms, Mr. Nixon said he favored including a "no hardship clause" guaranteeing that no school district's budget would be less than 90 percent of what it was in 1968.

Unacted school aid reaches into many congressional districts whose representatives are wary of any attempts to trim the program in an election year.

Hospital Grants

Mr. Nixon clashed with Congress also for grants to build and modernize community hospitals. He cited this as an example of misdirected money on the ground that "a more pressing need is to fund ambulatory care facilities which offer an alternative to expensive hospital care" as he proposed to Congress last April.

The President said that he would not have vetoed increases in Congress provided for health research if they had been enacted separately. He said they represent less than half of 1 percent of the total appropriation.

And when his new budget for fiscal 1971 is submitted next Monday, he said, it will increase strongly a commitment for health research—in such fields as cancer, heart disease, environmental health and population programs.

Last night the President argued

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

1969 U.S. Trade Surplus Up, Not Enough to Aid Payments

By Jan Nugent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—The United States' precarious trade balance tipped more favorably into the black during 1969, the Commerce Department reported today.

Last year's surplus of exports over imports amounted to \$1.26 billion. The figure exceeds 1968's slim \$838 million, but is well below the \$5 billion administration officials say is necessary to substantially aid the country's persistent balance of payments problem.

General merchandise imports last year totaled \$36.62 billion, up 9 percent from the 1968 figure. Exports

increased 10 percent from 1968 levels to \$37.87 billion, according to Commerce Department data.

The trade balance figures prominently in the balance of payments, which measures total payments made to and received from other countries. Although the United States has traditionally held a strong trade surplus, it has shrunk alarmingly in recent years.

Despite the slight trade improvement last year, the final 1969 balance of payments figure is expected

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



NEAR CAMBODIA—Soldiers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division crossing irrigation ditches during a push against North Vietnamese unit one mile from Cambodia.

In Third-Phase Withdrawal

3,000 Marines Leading Group Of 50,000 Slated for Pullout

SAIGON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—American commanders ordered 3,000 U.S. Marines to embarkation ports today in the opening of President Nixon's third-phase withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

The move came despite evidence that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops were preparing a new offensive.

It served to emphasize the U.S. military's expressed confidence in the ability of South Vietnamese troops to weather any new attacks, especially in the northern war zone where the Marines are stationed.

Far to the south in the Mekong Delta, ten Vietnamese civilians were killed early today when their bus struck a mine near Tra On, 70 miles southwest of Saigon. The government announced that 97 civilians died in terrorist incidents last week.

In announcing the new withdrawal, the U.S. command said Mr. Nixon's third-phase pullout of an additional 50,000 American troops would start tomorrow from South Vietnam's northern ports.

The 50,000 men in the third-phase withdrawal will all be removed by April 16 and will bring to 100,000 the number of American troops withdrawn since the U.S. pullout began last July.

The current U.S. troop strength here is 468,900.

Arms Caches Uncovered

New evidence of the guerrilla buildup was cited by the U.S. command in reporting the discovery of several Viet Cong and North Vietnamese arms caches at widely separated points in South Vietnam yesterday and today.

Troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division turned up the biggest such storehouse 40 miles northwest of Saigon. They found 1 1/2 tons of arms and ammunition, including 40 rockets, 48 individual weapons and two light machine guns.

At Hunsville, then operated by the U.S. Army, he developed the Redstone rocket, America's first large ballistic missile, and led the group which launched Explorer-1, the first U.S. satellite, Jan. 31, 1958.

Explorer-1, the oldest man-made satellite still in orbit, is expected to re-enter the earth's atmosphere and disintegrate in May, this year, before the 15th anniversary of its launch.

Dr. Von Braun, who became Germany's foremost authority on rockets in World War II, has been head of the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., since the United States decided a decade ago to land men on the moon.

He came to the United States after the war and is credited with being the prime architect of the Saturn-5 rocket, which boosted Apollo astronauts toward the moon in flights which thus far have included two successful landings.

In his new role, Dr. Von Braun will be a deputy to Thomas O. Paine, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for planning of future manned flights.

Dr. Von Braun will be succeeded at Huntsville by his former deputy, Eberhard Rees.

Huntsville's role in manned

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Vietnam Called Bar to U.S.-Soviet Trade

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union cannot expect the United States to make its advanced technology available in East-West trade, so long as the Vietnam war continues, without some action by Moscow either in trade terms or general lessening of tensions, a Nixon administration spokesman said yesterday.

In what was billed as a major statement on East-West trade, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth Davis said that the Vietnam war is "the biggest single block to a massive change" aimed at liberalizing trade between the

United States and Communist countries.

Under more liberal legislation adopted by Congress last September, the administration will facilitate trade with Communist countries but is not yet prepared to encourage it, Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Davis addressed a conference on East-West trade sponsored by the Center for International Studies at New York University, where his cautious tech drew criticism from business and public figures concerned with East-West trade.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., a leading proponent of free

East-West trade, urged the Nixon administration to take a bolder stand, specifically proposing that most-favored-nation treatment be extended to Romania and that Export-Import Bank credits be made available to Communist customers.

"Not in the Cards"

But Mr. Davis, who administers export controls in East-West trade, said that bank credits and the extension of most-favored-nation treatment are "not in the cards" at the moment.

Moreover, he said, there seems to be relatively little interest on the part of the Soviet Union in further liberalization of trade with the West. Mr. Davis found it "significant" that the Soviet Embassy did not send an observer to yesterday's NYU conference, though several Eastern European diplomats were in attendance.

A check with the conference organizer, Prof. David Haggood, disclosed that no invitations were sent to any embassies and that the policy was to tell inquiring Communist diplomats that they could send observers if they wished. Prof. Haggood said it was possible that the Soviet Embassy was unaware of the conference.

Mr. Davis defended existing embargoes on export of items of possible strategic value to the Communists and dismissed business complaints that Western European exporters are given a competitive advantage forbidden to their American rivals.

Mr. Davis said that while more could be done in the "gray area" of advanced technology, the test would have to be made.

Though he termed the new legislation enacted by Congress a "good bill," Mr. Davis said the Commerce Department does not sense a pent-up desire for more business with the Communists.

He minimized the potential balance-of-payments benefits, saying that trade with Communist countries accounts for only \$200 million out of an annual trade figure of \$37 billion.

U.S. Campaigning For More Tourists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Nixon administration yesterday opened a new drive to attract more foreign visitors to the United States, to offset the dollars American tourists spend abroad.

Commerce Under Secretary Rocco C. Siciliano said \$3 million American tourists spent about \$2 billion overseas last year, \$1.3 billion more than foreign vacationers spent in this country.

"Two years ago, the Johnson administration attempted to legislate a foreign spending tax to discourage Americans from spending more than eight dollars a day overseas," Mr. Siciliano said. "President Nixon does not intend to revive the travel tax proposal."

Instead, he said, the government and the U.S. travel industry will conduct a series of tourist promotions at international fairs through the world. The first will be an exhibit at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan.

Defendant Called 'Too Nice a Guy' To Kill Yablonski

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A sister-in-law of one of three men charged with the slaying of United Mine Workers official Joseph Yablonski and his wife and daughter said today he was "too nice a guy" to commit such a crime.

The sister-in-law, Mrs. Edna Gilly, 35, was the first witness to testify before a federal grand jury which will determine whether the Yablonskis were shot to death by hired assassins. The government alleged Mr. Yablonski was killed to prevent him from testifying before another grand jury in Washington investigating alleged irregularities in the UMW.

Charged in the case were Paul Gilly, 36, Aubrey Martin, 23, and Claude Vesley, 26, all of Cleveland, who were arrested here last week by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I really don't know anything about it," Mrs. Edna Gilly told newsmen. "My husband and I were shocked, like shocked to death, when we heard the news. I don't believe he (Paul Gilly) did it. He's too nice a guy."

She said she was asked mostly questions about the background of her brother-in-law. She is married to Edna Gilly, brother of Paul.

Other witnesses who testified today were Mrs. Annette Gilly, 29, the accused man's wife; Annette's sister, Helen Schmitt, 33; Charles Huddleston, 28, a brother of Annette, and Mr. Huddleston's wife, Gail, 25.

Party Tries to Rebuild Indonesia: Anti-Communist Battle Goes On

First of two articles

By Stanley Karno

DJAKARTA (UPI).—Like the mythical phoenix, the Indonesian Communist Party has gone through a recurrent cycle of suicide and resurrection three times in the past four decades. A key question here now is whether they can plausibly rebuild their organization—once the largest in any non-Communist nation—after the massive military crackdown that decimated them following their abortive coup d'état in late 1965.

The collapse of that coup was an event of enormous significance, not only for Indonesia but in the broader perspective of international development in Asia at the time.

There is, for example, little doubt that their elimination greatly encouraged the Johnson administration to continue escalating in the Far East.

Among other things, the Communist failure shattered growing alignment between Peking and Jakarta and, in the process, it may have indirectly prompted North Vietnam and North Korea to revise their attitudes toward Red China.

Impact in Peking

It is fair to conjecture, too, that the Communist setback encouraged the revival in Peking between the faction around former President Liu Shao-chi, which apparently favored the coup, and Mao Tse-tung's partisans, who held that People's War is the only valid revolutionary strategy.

In the estimation of Indonesian and Western specialists here, the prospects for a Communist revival in the years ahead depend on two principal factors.

The first of these factors is the capacity of the remnant Communist leaders, now reported to be in disarray, to achieve a degree of unity and shape a coherent plan for the future.

The other is the ability of the predominantly military government under Gen. Suharto to promote domestic, social, economic and political programs to curb the potential attraction of Communism.

At the moment, both the Communists and the government appear to be aware of their respective shortcomings. But, in typically slow, mysterious Indonesian fashion, neither has been able to turn to effective long-range action.

Organized after World War I by Hendrik Sneevliet, a Dutch agent of the Comintern, the Indonesian Communist party organized a revolt from two basic conditions that troubled the people of this vast archipelago.

While they themselves built their hierarchy along feudalistic lines, the Communists promised to destroy the traditional patterns of authority that still persist, particularly in Java.

During their formative years, they also promised liberation from Dutch colonial rule, which had transformed Indonesia into a huge plantation. Later, even though they backed him, they offered prosperity in place of ex-President Sukarno's ruinous economic schemes.

Their main weaknesses, however, were impatience and a



Gen. Suharto, the president of Indonesia.

tendency to indulge in "subjectivism" which is Marxist-Leninist jargon for "wishful thinking."

In 1926 and 1927, despite Stalin's warning that they were "over-rating" their strength, the budding Indonesian Communists triggered a series of rebellions that were easily put down by the Dutch police.

They repeated their error in 1948, when they tried to stage an uprising at Madiun, a town in East Java. This time they were crushed, with appalling losses, by the newly-independent Sukarno government.

Flourishing Again

By the early 1960s, the Communists were flourishing again now with Sukarno's blessing. In addition to their card-carrying members, they counted some 12 million sympathizers in various peasant, student, labor and cultural associations.

Though the precise reasons for their conduct have never been fully clarified, the Communists apparently launched their coup on the night of Sept. 30, 1965, to prevent a similar move by the army.

But the coup, in which the Communists murdered six Indonesian generals, misfired badly. The army unleashed a reign of terror in which an estimated half-million suspected Communists and fellow travelers were slaughtered from Sumatra through the easternmost islands of the archipelago.

Virtually the entire Communist leadership, including the party chairman D.N. Aidit, was killed in the massacre.

After that, Indonesian Communists who had been visiting Peking and survived the holocaust criticized the bungled

coup as a "form of military adventurism . . . detached from the masses."

Parroting Mao Tse-tung's principles, these Communist exiles in Peking urged their comrades at home to prepare for "armed struggle" by mobilizing peasant support.

Apparently based in New Delhi, a pro-Soviet faction calling itself the Marxist-Leninist group of the party emerged with pleas to the Communists to ignore Maoist advice and to concentrate instead on rebuilding their political foundations.

But the surviving Communist leaders in Indonesia chose to heed the Chinese.

In 1967, appointing themselves as the new politburo, this group proceeded to reconstruct a covert and more flexible party apparatus apparently modeled on the Viet Cong guerrilla organization in South Vietnam.

They created regional bureaus responsible for small administrative entities and formed village guerrilla units. They also established urban Communist committees.

Though most of the Indonesian army was loyal to Gen. Suharto, many military units and individual officers had been recruited into the Communist machine through a clandestine network known as the "Biro Chusus" or "Special Bureau."

Several of these units and officers continued to be a part of the Communist underground after the failure of the 1965 coup d'état.

Kardusanto, Mao, who had retreated to Yenan in the mid-1930s, the new Indonesian politburo decided to set up a revolutionary base in a remote, hilly area south of the town of Billar, in East Java.

Here, in the style of the Viet Cong, the Communists dug meeting caves and tunnels with the help of friendly peasants. Here they also debated their next move.

How the government learning of this base is still unclear. In any case, the army swept through the region in a 10-week campaign in mid-1968, killing an estimated 2,000 Communist leaders and sympathizers, including most of the members of the new politburo.

The destruction of the Communist base touched off armed and purges that have not going on steadily for 18 months. Hardly a day passes without official reports of any officers, government employees and lesser citizens being covered as secret Communists or, equally bad, conspirators plotting to bring Sukarno to power.

Army Purification

In a speech six weeks ago, Suharto stressed the need to keep up the purification of the army, saying: "We should not be ashamed if among our ranks are persons involved in the Communist movement, since they are remnants of the old order."

That statement was the prelude to the dismissal or imprisonment of a dozen generals charged with having been involved in the old order.

Those and other arrests, in of them on apparently flimsy grounds, reflect the nervousness of the Suharto government as a senior officer here put it: "As long as there is one danger, at large, we are in danger."

Though they are home and hunted, the Communists are still reported by reliable informants here and elsewhere in the country to be active in reorganizing.

According to a well-placed source in Central Java, Communist cells are being set up among the prisoners, with the complicity of assigned to guard them. There are 120,000 suspected Communists in more than 800 jails.

Other Communists are believed to have withdrawn to wooded mountain areas where they have teamed with bandits and assorted laws, living by raiding villages or receiving handouts of sympathetic peasants.

Future Insurgency

Several Indonesian and foreign observers here contend Indonesian officials and many citizens are inadvertently contributing to a future Communist resurgence by ostracizing them no choice but to turn toward the party for help.

The government's aware of this is mirrored in high-level directives calling for leniency toward Communist suspects. But directives and signs having little effect in villages, for a wide range of reasons. Hence the Communists may well rise again the years to come—by def

TOMORROW: The government's efforts to deal with residual Communist problem.

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Roger Firestone, 57, Dies; Youngest Of Harvey's Sons

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 27 (AP).—Roger S. Firestone, 57, youngest of the five sons of Harvey S. Firestone, founder of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., died last night in Bryn Mawr Hospital, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Firestone was stricken at his Bryn Mawr home. Dr. John Hoffa, Montgomery County Coroner, said that an autopsy would be performed to make sure of the cause of death.

Mr. Firestone was president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., at Pottsville, Pa., and a director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Firestone was active in business and Republican political circles.

Adm. Sir Noel Laurence

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Adm. Sir Noel Laurence, 87, submarine ace of World War I, died yesterday.

He was in command of the E-1 when it torpedoed the German battle cruiser *Moltke* in the Baltic and thwarted an attack on Riga. In 1918 he torpedoed two German battleships off Jutland.

In World War II he was chief naval representative at the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Filemaker Hyde

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Filemaker Hyde, 73, author and editor who was a former national amateur squash tennis champion, died Sunday at Puncall, Madras, where he lived.

He was an editor of *Newsweek* from 1930 to 1933, of *Today* in 1933 and publisher and editor of *Revue* in 1934. He helped start *Cue* magazine and had also been with the *New Yorker*.

After World War II, he took charge of *U.S. American Airlines* operations in Frankfurt, Germany. In 1953 he became director-editor of the *New York University Press*. Mr. Hyde was national amateur squash tennis champion in 1918, 1921, 1924 and 1926.

Drawing Rebuttal on BBC

Scientist Asserts U.S. A-Tests Killed Half-Million Children

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A British physicist today disputed an American colleague's assertion that nuclear testing in the United States prior to the test-ban treaty had caused half a million deaths.

Prof. Joseph Rothliet, a physicist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, has agreed to appear on British television tomorrow to answer assertions made by Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass, professor of physics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Sternglass said in an Independent Television documentary and again in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio show that nuclear testing had killed 100,000 babies in Britain and another 400,000 in the United States. Dr. Sternglass said that for each future nuclear test that another 10,000 would die for each megaton exploded.

Prof. Rothliet, who will appear over the same independent television program as Dr. Sternglass, said today:

"I believe that the series of tests carried out in the past is probably responsible for a number of deaths, but I would estimate the number is 100 times less than the figure used by Prof. Sternglass—and certainly not due to the cause he described."

Dr. Sternglass said that for many years the main worry about nuclear testing was that Strontium-90 would get into milk and into the bones—causing an increase in bone cancer and even leukemia.

Dr. Sternglass said, however, that evidence has shown there is "daughter" product resulting from the decay of Strontium-90. This leaves the bones, he said, and seeds out organs—male and female reproductive cells—where it does an "unanticipated type of damage," as the organs of an infant are 100 times more sensitive than those of an adult.

Knowledge about the side effects from Strontium-90 first came to

light in a German experiment in 1958, Dr. Sternglass said.

Prof. Rothliet said Dr. Sternglass's claims are at least 1,000 times greater than the German experiment showed.

Dr. Sternglass said Strontium-90 decays and becomes an isotope of the element yttrium. This new element is redistributed to the reproductive and other organs after a period of four years, he said.

"It now looks as if in countries like the United States and Britain as many as one in two children that died before reaching age 1 died because of nuclear testing," he said.

Dr. Sternglass's conclusions are based on research with other scientists which found that deterioration in infant mortality figures for countries from North America to Scandinavia coincided with a peak in nuclear tests by the West.

His studies have been specifically concerned with fallout material ingested through drinking water and food.

Dr. Sternglass's views have been disputed by other scientists in Britain and America, and he has been under pressure by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Ernest J. Sternglass

2 Saved 2 Weeks After Air Crash Which Pilot D

JACKSON, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI).—Two plane passengers who 15 days huddling in snowy area beside the body of a pilot were rescued yesterday cause relatives refused to search.

Eugene Ebel, 33, and Staar, 17, both of Fresno, were picked up by helicopter the wreck site in a Sierra canyon 35 miles east of here.

Doctors at Amador Hospital said that they had suffered hidden hands and feet. Mr. Staar had an eye injury, but both were in surprisingly good condition.

"All they had the past two weeks was snow and food," said Gallagher. "They were in better shape than you would expect."

The single-engine plane crashed Jan. 11 on a flight Fresno to Elko, Nev. The search had been called off weeks but yesterday a rescue plane, sighted Mr. Staar from a tree.

Friends and families of the men had collected money started a search of their own.

Troops on Alert Again in Ulster

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—British and local police were on alert this morning after a Catholic and Protestant were involved in a series of confrontations last night.

Although there were no disturbances, observers said city remained tense today.

Extra police also were ordered to the city of Londonderry after a night of incidents which ended the storming of a fire on its way to a house in a Catholic area. Curfew restrictions for three days were lifted today.

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S. Color TV Sets May Be Hazard, Panel Reports

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP)—A National Commission of Safety said yesterday that color sets in American homes could be a hazard.

American Group

Files on U.S. to

and Theodorakis

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT)—A group representing over 800 artists and writers called on the United States government yesterday to help effect the release of Theodorakis, the Greek composer, who is being held in a prison in Athens.

The statement presented at the University Graduate Center in New York City said that the group charged that the government's confinement of Theodorakis is a deliberate attempt to keep him from the United States.

The group said that Theodorakis, who has been in the United States since 1964, is a well-known and respected composer. They said that his confinement is a violation of the United States Constitution.

The group also said that Theodorakis is a peace activist and that his confinement is a violation of the United States' commitment to human rights.

The group said that they will continue to work for Theodorakis' release and that they will keep the public informed of their efforts.

The group also said that they will be holding a demonstration in New York City on February 1, 1970.

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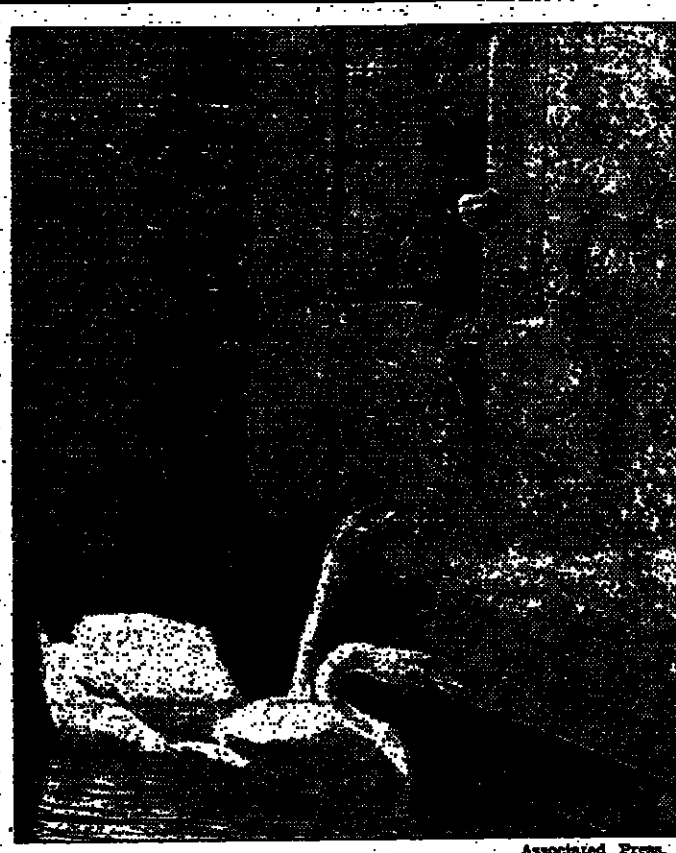
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DINNER BELL—When they're hungry the swans in the moat of the Bishop's Palace, Wells, Somerset, England, ring this bell on the gatekeeper's house and someone gives them a handout. The bell was put up and first swans trained by the daughter of Lord Auckland, bishop of Bath and Wells from 1854 to 1859.

Vatican Studying Reports of Fraud In Ticket Sales

VAHICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Vatican said today it is investigating reports of financial wrongdoing in the Vatican museums.

Frederick Peart, government floor leader, told the House that in the last 18 months 21 cases of theft from members' rooms and lockers have been reported.

He said Scotland Yard has been called in to improve security. But he added that the complete elimination of pilfering was almost impossible in a rambling building like the Palace of Westminster. He said the total value of the stolen items was \$433 (\$1,039).

The Vatican press spokesman, Mgr. Fausto Vallino, made the announcement after the Italia New Agency reported some museum officials were believed to have illegally sold a large stock of admittance tickets. It linked the officials and the replacement of another with the alleged irregularity.

Mgr. Vallino said that "normal checks are under way." The Italia report did not estimate the figure involved in the alleged irregularities. It said the wrongdoing was discovered during the year-end closing of accounts.

Tickets to the museums sell for 500 lire (80 cents).

Wave of Thefts In Parliament

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The House of Commons is suffering a crime wave.

Frederick Peart, government floor leader, told the House that in the last 18 months 21 cases of theft from members' rooms and lockers have been reported.

He said Scotland Yard has been called in to improve security. But he added that the complete elimination of pilfering was almost impossible in a rambling building like the Palace of Westminster. He said the total value of the stolen items was \$433 (\$1,039).

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NATO Allies Offer Pay Rise To West German Employees

BONN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Six NATO allies today increased their pay offer to trade union delegates representing some 140,000 Germans employed by foreign troops stationed in West Germany.

Reporting this after day-long talks at the Finance Ministry, the public services union said in a statement that the allies had "paved the way for a new wage and conditions agreement for 1970."

The ministry is conducting the talks on behalf of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Some 70,000 Germans are on the payroll of the U.S. forces in Germany, and Britain employs the second largest contingent of 32,000. The union announced that as a result of today's talks, it had called

off plans to stage a strike ballot originally set for last December. Last Dec. 1 the allies implemented a 9.25 percent pay increase for workers and 8.75 percent for salaried staff in spite of its rejection by the union.

In today's talks, the allies offered an additional raise in the basic hourly wage of six pfennings (about 1.26 cents) from July 1. The raise to white collar workers would be increased from 2.75 to 9 percent.

Workers and salaried staff will be awarded a one-time payment of 100 marks (\$27.11) and 150 marks (\$34.11) respectively to cover the wage negotiation period from last November.

Additionally, the six so-called "sending states" agreed to increase Christmas bonuses for all classes from 30 to 50 percent of a month's earnings and to improve vacation and sickness benefits.

The union is expected to announce acceptance soon.

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Dental Find: Teeth Were Filled 1,000 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Man learned to fill teeth as early as 1,000 years before he invented the electrical toothbrush or began putting fluoride in his drinking water, a dentist and an anthropologist have reported.

Dr. Lucile E. St. Homy, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Richard T. Kertzer, a Glen Burnie, Md., dentist, announced that they recently discovered two beautifully filled teeth in a 900-to-1,200-year-old Indian woman's skull dug up near St. Louis, Missouri.

They said the cement-like fillings had constituted "the first evidence of a tooth preparation for therapeutic reasons in any prehistoric or ancient population."

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U.K. Teachers Strike, Asking Pay Increase

6,000 Out for Week; Others Plan to Follow

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—More than 6,000 school teachers, complaining they are underpaid and overworked, walked out of classrooms today in Britain's biggest school strike.

They intend to stay out for the next eight days, bringing education to a halt in 450 schools in England and Wales.

The teachers want a pay raise of 11.5% (\$24) a year. Fred Jarvis, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, which called the strike, told a strike meeting in the North of England today that negotiations with school managements had broken down.

It had happened, he said, because the managements wanted the dispute to go to arbitration, while the teachers have no trust in arbitration arrangements. They want to continue collective bargaining.

Backed by Other Unions Support for the NUT strikers came today from another teachers' organization, the 18,000-strong Association of Assistant Masters.

A referendum showed that nearly all its members support the strikers' claim.

There will be even more empty classrooms tomorrow when yet a third body, the National Association of Schoolmasters, calls out 500 members in 32 schools in the County of Yorkshire.

Secretary of State for Education Edward Short today urged the teachers to think again about arbitration, saying it has been offered to them under more favorable conditions than to anyone else before.

But union leader Edward Britton told the government the stoppages are aimed at bringing education in some parts of the country to a standstill.

54 Million Italians ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Italy's population passed 54 million in 1969. The state-run Institute of Statistics said preliminary figures put Italy's population at 54.3 million at the beginning of the new year—about 400,000 more than one year before.

Theater in Germany

Böll Novel Translated With Gimmicks

By Betty Falkenberg

JEKSDORF, Jan. 27—Here, at last, is a new recipe for writing a play. You take a novel, preferably with no action, a dramatic conflict, lots of interior monologue, add music, and your play is ready.

It is based on Heinrich Böll's novel "Ansichten eines Clowns" (Views of a Clown), which was just opened at the Theaterhaus am Schiffbauerdamm in Berlin.

The hero is the son of rich parents, the black sheep of the family, a melancholy misfit who wanders through life as a clown.

Rejected in love (he loses his fiancée to a handsome, successful man), and tormented by a self-styled religious fanatic, the clown finds his way to the steps of the railroad station in Bonn, at carnival time, "a fool among fools," holding out his hat for pennies, and singing anti-clerical ditties.

"Ansichten eines Clowns" is a low-keyed novel, with most of its insights witty and otherwise, in asides.

Alfred Radok, the Czechoslovak director, known in the West for his Laterna Magika productions, brought this material to the stage. He seems to be fascinated by the figure of the clown-priest.

With the help of every gimmick in the trade, the stage version emerged. Even a live band, whose drums and cymbals shook the rafters of the thin backdrop, was on-hand to support the actors.

But somewhere something went wrong. Where Böll's clown (who is not, after all, a real clown) is soft-spoken the mostly talks to himself, Radok's clown rises to the rhetoric of a Hyde Park stump speaker. Unfortunately, the texts don't always bear up under such pressure. And when they come to be muted, through the loudspeakers of a tape-recorder, they begin to drip with pathos.

Ill-fated, too, are the few lame attempts to squeeze drama out of introspection. The play's last scene (not Böll's), in which the hero's contemplated suicide is dramatized, complete with fantasy funeral, is an unintended parody.

Program Note In a short program note written for the stage adaptation, Böll writes, "Once, during rehearsals, Reinbacher (who plays the clown) came dressed as Saint-Just in 'Danton's Tod.' He was rehearsing both plays at the same time, and I found this get-up, green jacket, black boots, entirely appropriate. Maybe, I thought, all the characters could appear in the costumes of other plays that happen to be running at the same time."

That would indeed have been fun. Or if Radok had taken a hint from Böll in another direction, that the players wear street clothes. Anything rather than perpetuate the conventional image of the clown.

Lack of imagination characterized the pantomime too. One expected more from the choreography of the Laterna Magika. The clown acts were limp copies of circus numbers. Only where pantomime replaced the spoken word did one sense its lyric possibilities in conveying sadness and other emotions. One wished that instead of adhering so slavishly to Böll's words, more daring attempts had been made to express his (or any) meanings in pantomime. Then what had been lost from the novel would have been gained to the theater. This way one felt doubly cheated.

The Temptations are an interesting group on several counts. With The Supremes, Martha and The Vandellas, Smokey Robinson and The Miracles, and The Four Tops, they represent the cream of the musical phenomenon known as Motown, which made Detroit one of the major American recording centers.

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For a well-qualified executive with proven success in motivating a dynamic sales and marketing organization, this is an outstanding opportunity for a brilliant career.

This man should preferably be of Italian nationality or background, 35 to 45 years of age, fluent in Italian and German and with broad experience in marketing packaged consumer products for a large corporation in Italy.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be of a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of up to \$40,000.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

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The United States and Israel

President Nixon's message of reassurance to American Jewish leaders on the Middle East is, like Secretary of State Rogers' December speech, a simple restatement of long-standing American policy. The two statements are perfectly compatible with each other and with the position taken by the previous administration following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The President said that the United States believes peace in the Middle East "can be based only on agreement between the parties and that agreement can be achieved only through negotiations between them." This is the philosophy of the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution that the Johnson administration helped to draft and consistently supported. It was reiterated by Secretary Rogers in his Dec. 9 address when he said: "An agreement among the powers themselves."

This basic principle of American policy is in no way inconsistent with the Nixon administration's efforts to facilitate negotiations by working with other permanent members of the Security Council to strengthen the mediation mission of UN Ambassador Gunnar Jarring. In the absence of progress toward a settlement by the parties themselves, the world community is entitled—indeed, obliged—under the UN Charter to

seek to promote peace and prevent a new war that threatens all nations.

President Nixon's promise that the United States is "maintaining a careful watch on the relative strength of the forces (in the Middle East) and . . . will not hesitate to provide arms to friendly states as the need arises," is similar to a pledge President Johnson made to Levi Eshkol, the former premier of Israel, two years ago. There has never been any reason to doubt that the new administration would honor that pledge. Certainly there is no evidence from the fighting fronts to indicate that Israel's military position has been allowed to deteriorate.

Surely Israelis and their most ardent supporters here must recognize, as Washington has done, that arms alone cannot insure Israel's security in the long run. If the United States and Israel are to be partners in Israel's defense, as they must be as long as the Arabs and their arms suppliers pursue a policy of war, they should also be partners in an unrelenting search for peace. If Mr. Nixon's statement has eased unfounded—and we believe unjustified—apprehensions over Mr. Rogers' proposals, that partnership and the cause of peace will have been strengthened.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Making of Mideast Policy

Not for the first time, a general presidential pronouncement issued for domestic considerations has become a major international event with effects unanticipated and unsought. By this familiar process of political alchemy Mr. Nixon's statement of Sunday to a conference of Jewish leaders here was quickly transformed. So far as we can understand, the President enunciated those elements of past policy most calculated to ease the criticism and concern of this particular audience. The essential words were: "We will not hesitate to provide arms to friendly states as the need arises." Israel was identified as "one" of the United States' friends. What is so new in any of this?

The answer is that the United States is now so crucially involved in the Mideast that any White House statement—or silence—immediately has piled upon it the assorted hopes and fears of the various parties and

spectators to the dispute. Thus do some Arabs, listening to the Nixon statement, come under pressure to denounce it as proof of American kowtowing to Israel. Some Israelis, on the other hand, have reacted no less extravagantly by reading the statement as a reaffirmation of full American support after a period of some little uncertainty.

The truth, we suspect, is that American policy is unchanged: the United States remains a friend of Israel, and the United States remains hopeful of facilitating a settlement acceptable to Arabs and Israelis alike. This being the kind of democracy it is, domestic pro-Arab oilmen one day, pro-Israeli Jews the next—use their access to the President to urge their views upon him. It is his duty to sort out these pressures and phase them into his concept of the country's interests, and we do not envy him the task.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Double or Nothing?

Why has not the truth been told concerning the French negotiations with Libya? Why is a powerful air force made available to the Arabs, through Libya? The U.S.S.R. has reaffirmed its total support of the Arab nations. In the event of an East-West clash, is there not a great danger of seeing the Arabs join the Communist side?

Is this not playing double or nothing? Why not maintain a balanced policy keeping the friendship of Israel? . . . Why has the risk been taken a month prior to President Pompidou's visit to the United States—a visit intended to strengthen the ties between the two countries—of jeopardizing its success?

—From Paris-Jour.

'Europeanization'

President Nixon's policy of transferring responsibility to Saigon just as fast as it is prudently possible seems to be succeeding. How depressingly and disgracefully uncertain, by contrast, are the prospects for Europe becoming!

For years the Americans have been demanding of Europe a bigger contribution to its own defense. The only result has been increasing reliance on the decreasingly credible American nuclear deterrent.

There must be Europeanization as well as Vietnamization.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

U.S. Backing for Israel

President Nixon's speech Sunday again confirmed the pro-Zionist policies of American leaders and their support of aggression in the Middle East.

In the name of equilibrium, the United States gives more arms to an army of aggression which is occupying vast territories of independent countries and which is carrying out a bloody repression against a people expelled from their homeland: the Palestinian people.

—From El Moudjahid (Algiers).

German Negotiations

To regard Bonn's offer of negotiations with East Berlin merely as a move designed to flank talks with other Eastern European countries would be to underestimate it.

What is intended cannot but be an attempt, via Moscow and Warsaw, to force Mr. Ulbricht to parley, so rescuing the last remaining link between the Germans that Willy Brandt feels exists: the feeling of belonging together as a nation.

The more progress talks with Moscow and Warsaw make, the more improbable it is that East Berlin will in the long run be able to maintain its resistance to negotiations with Bonn.

Mr. Ulbricht will not continually be able to refuse to have anything to do with the aims of what to date have been his most loyal allies. He may be playing for time, but there are limits even to this factor in political transactions.

—From Handelsblatt (Düsseldorf).

Lagos and the Press

The Nigerian government is highly indignant at the Western press, and especially at the representatives of Fleet Street, for their reports on the lightning press tour of the former combat area last week. The arrogance of the Nigerian military, and their absolute lack of understanding for the desires of the press, may have caused many reporters to paint a rather drastic picture of the wounds left behind by the war.

But, in view of the way the tour was mismanaged, one cannot help asking how the Nigerian Red Cross can possibly handle its task of caring for tens of thousands of sick and wounded and hundreds of thousands of the hungry, without foreign assistance, when high army echelons are not even capable of organizing, to any satisfactory degree, a press tour whose success was in the most fundamental best interest of the Lagos regime.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 23, 1895

PARIS—The United States Treasury is perilously near a suspension of gold payments. The gold reserve is down to \$56,000,000, of which only \$2,000,000 is in coin. Fourteen millions were drawn out last week. At this rate one week would exhaust the coin supply and four weeks would completely strip the Treasury of gold. In this crisis Congress must act or the United States will soon be "de facto" on a silver basis. The only remedy seems to be a popular loan.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 23, 1920

LONDON—Londoners are having a good laugh this evening at the expense of a certain newspaper which devoted much space yesterday to a fanciful story regarding the receipt of wireless messages from Mars. Mr. G. Marconi has given a denial to the story in a letter addressed to the press, in which he says: "I desire to protest against certain statements in the press. I insist that I have received no messages from Mars or from any other point in space."



'Well, It May Have Been Yours to Start With, But What Did You Ever Do About It?'

The Logic of Power or Vice Versa—II

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The French government reckons it can court the Arabs with arms—as most recently Libya—because the very idea of an existing Middle Eastern power struggle is outmoded. The assumption is that ultimate decisions of Middle Eastern war and peace are made in distant capitals and therefore France can freely export weapons for political objectives serving French interests without altering any status quo.

As is often the case in this Cartesian land, France's logic is brilliantly reasoned but founded on doubtful premises. The Pompidou government had restricted Gaullist diplomacy from global to European and Mediterranean circles and intensified diplomacy in the inland sea, improving relations with Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia and eyeing Libya.

When King Idris was ousted by military coup last September the French decided the moment had come to move. As usual the symbol was weapons—above all the Mirage jets Israel, paradoxically, had made prestigious.

'Cordial Rapport'

Early last month a secret protocol was signed arranging for large weapons supplies, French technicians, radar station crews and non-military assistance. December 15 President Pompidou hinted at this "national growth policy" aimed at channeling the 100 million additional Americans who will join the population by the end of this century away from our overcrowded big cities and into more habitable sections of the country.

Now, celebration of the joys and virtues of small town and rural life has been a presidential tradition since time immemorial. But if administration officials are right in saying that this passage of the President's address was no casual bit of rhetoric, it could signal a significant development in the national policy as any recent President has initiated.

There is no lack of evidence of what awaits us if we continue to let population trends continue as they have for the past three decades. But, as James L. Sundquist of the Brookings Institution points out in an article in the current issue of The Public Interest, it has been very difficult to engage the federal government in serious planning to change this trend.

Now the Nixon administration—so unlike the stereotype of a Republican laissez-faire government—has been very difficult to engage the federal government in serious planning to change this trend. Now Mr. Nixon, who last year gave the most comprehensive message any American President has delivered on the general problem of population growth, has put this matter near the top of the national agenda and has instructed his Urban Affairs Council staff to make it the major area of study for the coming year.

First Requirement

That by itself will help mobilize the research capacity of government in the academic community, and, as Sundquist notes, research is the first and most obvious requirement for developing a population distribution policy. But if action is to follow from research, it will take a commitment from Congress as well as the President. An earnest of Congress' awareness of the need would be a move by the House Democratic leadership to bring to a vote the measure creating a commission on population growth and the American future. This legislation, requested by the President in his population message last summer and approved by the Senate, has been languishing in the House Rules Committee. The Democratic party and House Speaker John W. McCormack have a clear obligation to speed its passage.

Redirecting policy on population growth will not be easy, for, as Sundquist notes, there will be strong political pressures against

Several key figures involved in France's action have close Jewish connections, clearly disproving the Arab claim that a Zionist international "conspiracy" works against them. President Pompidou is stupidly attacked by Communists as a "tool of the Rothschilds" because of his association with France's leading Jewish family. Foreign Minister Schumann, now a Catholic, was born Jewish. Defense Minister Debré is a grandson of France's grand rabbi, Marcel Dussault, head of the firm which makes Mirages—a converted Jew. All have been rallied behind a French policy considered detrimental by Israel.

Accidental Wars

The French are reassured by their own reasoning, but it is one thing—as Moscow discovered in 1967—to fan Arab emotions and another thing to control them. More wars are started by accident than design. Despite French logic, the shipment to Libya of a huge number of Mirages (considerably more than a year's production, after subtracting what France itself needs) is not just a Libyan affair.

The Mirages will almost surely be available to Egypt in another war despite legal clauses restricting their use. Nasser can always federate with Libya, granting the second star in his United Arab Republic flag (vacated by Syria). Then the aircraft would legally be his.

Certainly Libya can't man or service the planes and doesn't need them, being surrounded by pro-French or pro-Egyptian neighbors. And can France, which couldn't control the destination of torpedo boats in Cherbourg, control that of aircraft in Benghazi?

The Soviet Union now for the first time gains access to technological secrets incorporated into the Mirages—something it hitherto lacked. Arab aggressiveness will obviously be encouraged, diminishing hopes of a negotiated Palestine settlement. And the Libyan affair was unfortunately timed to produce a poor ambience for Pompidou's American trip next month.

Scale of Policy

Paris is right in linking Soviet Mediterranean policy to Soviet Arab policy, both being directly reflected in Europe. But the scale of its Mediterranean policy is so large that the question arises whether France, which exceeded its capabilities in distant areas like Southeast Asia and Algeria, can easily sustain even this less grandiose aspiration.

It would be sensible to replace the existing Big Four framework for Middle East negotiations (Russia, plus France and America plus Britain) by a three-power framework—Russia, America and "Europe." After all, West Europe and not just France alone depends on petroleum for its industrial society and on the Mediterranean for its strategic security.

Unfortunately, "Europe" as an entity doesn't yet exist. Meanwhile it is being led toward crisis by a French policy which may appear logical to Paris, but which will exacerbate the Israelis, heighten their truculence, and thus encourage the Arabs to ask for still more Soviet aid, thus almost certainly bringing both more Russian influence and the brink of war to the Middle East. Those are two things France's policy doesn't want.

A policy that is avowedly designed to halt the further concentration of people in the big cities. The real estate and commercial interest of those cities, influential in both parties, have a large stake in their continued growth, whether or not such growth is desirable for anyone else.

But if we are at all serious about improving the environment in which the next generations of Americans will live, no cause is more compelling than the one to which the President summoned Congress last week.

pull their fingers out of the Middle East, the better it will be for all in the long run. There should be a complete ban on all shipments of arms to the Middle East by common consent. Let the Israelis and the Arabs get on with eliminating each other if they want to. Frankly, the silent majority in the rest of the world wants no part of this politician-made situation.

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Lugano, Switzerland.

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The Shining Hour Of 'Environment'

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON.—We were sitting around one day, arguing—in excruciating detail—the merits of some proposed new stretch of highway, when suddenly someone said, in behalf of his own position, that the question before us was really part of a larger "environmental" problem.

Those not engaged in debate had long since glazed over, but I now felt myself sitting up in my chair and knew my expression had changed, even as the rest of the room was coming to life. "Environmental?" Had this something to do with "environmentalism"? Good God, man, why didn't you say so in the first place?

When we had finished looking alert, we began to look grave; even you might say, troubled; certainly concerned. Environment? I can remember a time when people only said environment because they thought that somebody else was going to say hereditarily. But we're none of us getting any younger, and that was another mistake. Nowadays (and with amazing speed) environmentalism has become something else again—one of those benedictory words that confer the Lord's blessing on everything they touch.

There have been others over the years. For a while you could add a measure of worth to almost anything you said by confining it to "the environment." And when I find it in the titles of books, I find it in the titles of articles, I find it in the titles of speeches, I find it in the titles of reports, I find it in the titles of laws, I find it in the titles of treaties, I find it in the titles of everything.

But priorities and cities have pretty much had it—in fact, perhaps, as well as in debate. The golden touch belongs to the more capacious, if not all-inclusive "environment." I knew the term had carried the day when I read, in December, that President Nixon had decided to try to double the federal budget for support of the arts and that he and his aides were explaining their interest in art and seeking to add to its image by promoting it as part of the environment.

All Together Now
Since then, of course, more has happened, so that we can now count among the self-declared environmental forces: President Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Nelson Rockefeller, NATO, and the student left. It is an unusual grouping, you must admit, and that fact is a faithful reflection, I think, of the strengths and weaknesses of the term we have contrived to anoint. These, in turn, are worth a bit of scrutiny, if only to give some guidance as to how we might work the most of "environmental," shining hour and what pitfalls and possibilities lie ahead.

The strengths of the term are self-evident. There is, first, its sheer size, its capacity for endless expansion: what is the environment, after all, if not, as it were, everything?—Some people continue to construe environmental problems rather narrowly as meaning air and water pollution, say, or junk heaps or highways, or traffic jams. But others, less in the whole "consumer" question, and still others include overcrowded housing, and the term "environment" itself, being a great consumer—the crisis in the cities as a whole.

In other words, whereas you might not be able to get a nickel's worth of appropriated funds for some urban project at the moment so long as it goes by its homely name, who knows but that in its incarnation as a boon to the brightened environment, the same program

pull their fingers out of the Middle East, the better it will be for all in the long run. There should be a complete ban on all shipments of arms to the Middle East by common consent. Let the Israelis and the Arabs get on with eliminating each other if they want to. Frankly, the silent majority in the rest of the world wants no part of this politician-made situation.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Bank Wilschke & Co., A. G., Zurich

Tokyo Exchange			
Jan. 27, 1970		Price Yen	
	Yen		Price Yen
Auschi Glass	...	Matsu E. Ind.	734
Canon Cam	509	Matsu E. Ind.	940
Dai Nip. Print.	350	Mitsubishi Ind.	17
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsubishi Ind.	172
Fuji Photo	4374	Mitsubishi Ind.	...
Hayakawa N	460	Nippon Kasei	331
Hitech Ind.	328	Nippon Kasei	331
Honda	187	Nippon Kasei	3,310
C. D. Ind.	141	Sumitomo Ind.	308
Igao Air	273	Shideo	880
Kao Soap	273	Takada Chem.	423
Kumagai Ei	665	Tokai	287
Kumagai Ei	665	Tokai	287
Komatsu	284	Tokyo Bayan	141
Kubota L. Wks	132	Toyota Motor	355

1 Previous.

Bank Stocks			
	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. N.Y.	82	86 1/4	83 1/4
Chemical Bank	72	84	78
First Nat. Boston	65	66 1/4	65
S. Trust Co.	83	85	83

Market Summary			
Jan. 27, 1978			
Most Actives—New York			
	Vol.	Close	Change
Korgex Co.	14,100	107 1/2	-1 1/4
Bonding	125,200	2 1/4	-1/8
Am Tel Tel	125,200	47 1/4	-1 1/4

[illegible]

Cable Cos.	79	29%	32%	39%	41	44
Cal Pharms	23	31%	51%	10%	8	1
Caltech	258	17%	19%	18%	19%	19%
Calumet	46	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Camco	1,10	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%
Campbell	1,10	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%
Cdn Pac	1,30	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Cdn Fec	2,20	4%	22%	4%	22%	4%
Cdn Nat	1,10	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%
Carbun	114	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
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Shareholders in this unique Fund — the only international mutual fund specializing in Australian and other leading mineral and mining shares — gain the opportunity for investment in leading corporations in Australian mineral industries through the W.A.M.F., full-time professional investment managers.

ISSUE PRICE
8th April 1980 \$20.00 per share
Price 31st Dec. 1980 \$23.48
Current Prices can be found under International Funds.
Send us form for full details

The Rialto S.A., Information Office,
International Chamber of Commerce Corp.,
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INT-16

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Roebush Corp
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Tacon Oil
Tenneco
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US Steel
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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January, 1970

\$50,000,000

Hilton Hotels Corporation

5½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures, due January 1, 1975

Convertible into Common Stock at \$61 per share

Price 100%

Plus accrued interest from February 3, 1970, if any.

SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER

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DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY

BLUTH & Co., Inc.

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KIDDER, PEARBODY & Co.

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SMITH, BARNEY & Co.

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION

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BEAR, STEARNS & Co.

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ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

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STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

S. G. WARBURG & Co. Limited

S. Reports Trigger Trade Surplus in '69

Rise Falls Short
Aim for Payments

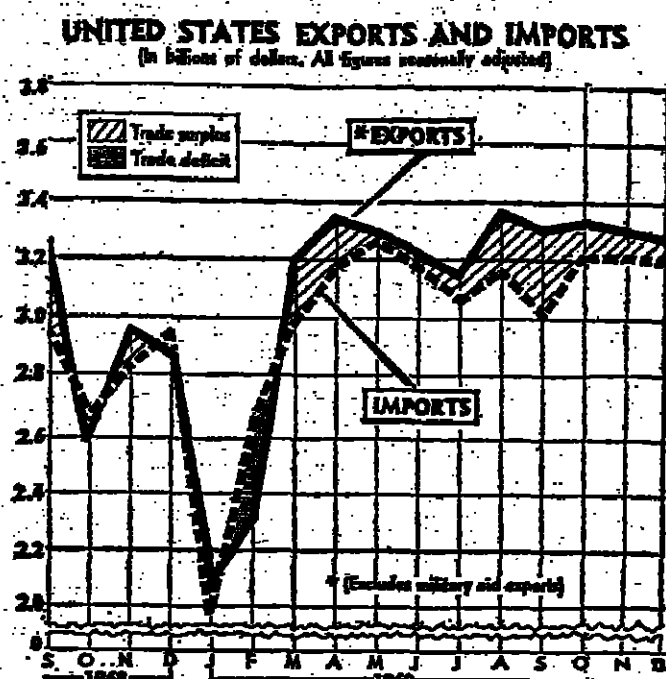
Continued from Page 1

...high, at least measured in terms of dollars. Last year there was a large, offsetting inflow of dollars from the sale of U.S. goods abroad. Exports showed widespread gains in nearly every category during 1969. Imports of machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactures showed the greatest growth last year.

...government analysts said that both exports and imports were distorted by speculators. Exports were probably less affected by the dollar, which immobilized several foreign currencies. The import situation was more complex. Imports were expected to be inflated by U.S. government aid agreements, which U.S. model cars are sold in Canada and shipped there across the border.

...December, imports totaled \$10.5 billion, while exports exceeded \$11 billion, the Commerce Department said.

...only monthly trade deficit in 1969 occurred in January. During three months of imports exceeded exports.



U.S. Indicators Signal Slowdown in Economy

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—New orders received by manufacturers of durable goods—one of the key U.S. economic indicators—declined substantially in December for the third straight month, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The decline of \$1.5 billion, an unusually large 4.9 percent, left the total of new orders in December at \$29.5 billion.

The report on new orders added one more to a growing list of economic statistics showing a slowdown in the economy. Figures for December that were published earlier showed that industrial production and housing starts were down, that personal income rose by the smallest amount of the year and that whole unemployment did not rise, and employment did not grow.

The decline in new orders was spread widely among different industry groups.

Although orders received by major defense contractors were down following a brief rise in November, the size of this decline—\$300 million—represented only a fraction of the overall drop in new orders.

By far the largest drop was in orders received by the transportation-equipment industry, a group that includes auto manufacturers. The decline in new orders in this industry amounted to \$1.5 billion, reducing the December total to \$8.5 billion. The Commerce Department said all segments of this industry reported declines.

Orders for primary metals remained unchanged during December at \$4.7 billion.

The three-month decline in orders brought them down from the peak of \$32.1 billion that they reached in September. This drop seemed clearly to indicate that an underlying weakness in the durable-goods manufacturing sector was at work.

The new orders figures often show a zig-zag pattern, but three months of decline is unusual except in a time of basic economic downturn.

The shipments of manufacturers of durable goods also fell in December, the department's report showed, with every industry group participating in the decrease.

The decline in shipments amounted to \$1 billion, or 2.3 percent, bringing shipments to a total of \$30.1 billion.

Bank-Holding Bill May Be Postponed

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The House Banking and Currency Committee today postponed consideration of a bill to limit the power of bank holding companies to acquire other financial institutions.

The bill, which would require a presidential commission to study the issue, was introduced by Representative Charles W. Stenholm, D-Texas, a long-time foe of the banking lobby. It was referred to the subcommittee on Federal Reserve and Monetary Institutions.

Stenholm said the bill was necessary to prevent a "takeover" of the banking system by a few large banks.

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Nixon Aide Sees Economy Cooling; Banker Hits Easing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuter).—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz said today the administration's anti-inflationary policies were working and the economy was cooling off.

Shultz, who is a close aide of President Nixon, said the economy was "cooling off" and that the administration's anti-inflationary policies were working.

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He said the earnings decline was a result of wage increases, higher costs and taxes and shortages of skilled labor.

Mr. Goff said new facilities now in operation "add measurably to U.S. Steel's future competitiveness, efficiency and profitability."

Others Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Two of the biggest U.S. steel companies reported yesterday that their sales rose to record last year but their earnings advanced only slightly.

Republic Steel, third largest producer after U.S. Steel and Bethlehem, cleared \$70.09 million, or \$4.96 a share, up 1.2 percent from \$78.15 million, \$4.93 a share a year earlier.

Revenues rose to \$1.51 billion in the year—the first in which they had exceeded \$1.5 billion from \$1.4 billion in 1968.

Republic said it was unable to report sales immediately for the fourth quarter of last year because certain adjustments would be required.

However, the indicated earnings for the last three months were \$24.8 million, or \$1.54 a share, compared with \$13.07 million, or 82 cents a share, for the 1968 period.

National Steel, ranked fourth in tonnage output and fifth—after Armco—in dollar volume, reported net income of \$78.01 million, \$4.76 a share, an advance of 3 percent from 1968's \$75.84 million, \$4.65 a share.

Sales for National last year were a record \$1.33 billion, compared with \$1.14 billion the year before.

In the fourth quarter of 1969, indicated earnings were \$23.68 million, \$1.39 a share, up from \$17.34 million, \$1.08 a share, in the comparable 1968 period. Sales in the latest quarter were estimated at \$301.44 million, an advance from \$297.52 million.

Du Pont Net Slides, Revenues Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Special).—E.I. du Pont de Nemours reported today a drop in net earnings for both the full year and fourth quarter of 1969.

For the year, earnings fell 4 percent to \$356 million, or \$7.35 a share, from \$372 million, or \$7.82 a share, a year earlier. Revenues, however, climbed 5 percent to \$3.63 billion from \$3.46 billion the year before.

For the fourth quarter, Du Pont released only per share earnings, which showed a 19 percent drop to \$1.55 from \$1.82 in the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 6 percent to \$920 million from \$867 million in the year-ago quarter.

Du Pont blamed the profit decline on higher costs, lower selling prices, particularly in textile fibers, and the cooling off of the U.S. economy.

The firm also said that earnings for both periods show a 2-cent-a-share decrease due to dilution from shares issued for the acquisition of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. in 1968.

The firm earlier reported that European sales from subsidiaries and affiliates jumped 30 percent in 1969 to about \$770 million.

North American Rockwell reported figures today showing that its first-quarter earnings dropped 21 percent to \$13.58 million, or 44 cents a share, from \$17.24 million, 66 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

Revenue for the quarter, ended Dec. 31, was 15 percent lower at \$65.7 million than the \$85.3 million in the 1968 period.

Monsanto Co. wound up 1969 on a downbeat, with a 35 percent fall in fourth-quarter earnings, to \$17.71 million, or 48 cents a share, from \$27.32 million, 76 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Revenues slipped to \$448.99 million from \$474.7 million in the quarter.

This brought net for the year to \$109.38 million, or \$3.08 a share, down 5.4 percent from 1968's \$115.6 million, \$3.26 a share. Revenue for the year dipped 3.7 percent to \$1.94 billion from \$1.97 billion.

Reporting a 12 percent decline in third-quarter earnings earlier in the year, Monsanto had said it expected fourth-quarter results to be "a little lower."

Today, a company spokesman put the blame for the year's decline on overall weakness in selling prices. He said, however, that the easing was "considerably less severe than

Stock Prices Drift Lower in Light Trading

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Prices continued to slide on the New York Stock Exchange today, carrying leading market indicators to their lowest levels since October, 1968, when the bear market of that year bottomed out.

The setback was not as broad as the one yesterday, when a three-to-one downside ratio prevailed, but declines still outnumbered advances by a margin of two to one.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which broke through its 1968 low yesterday, dropped 4.89 points to 768.98. The average was off almost 6 points in mid-afternoon but firmed a bit in late trading.

In 1968, the average tumbled 25 percent from a record high of 995.15 to a low of 744.32. At today's close, it was down 21 percent from last year's high of 988.85 and 23 percent below the 1966 high.

The exchange's composite index joined the list of leading indicators, touching a new 1969-1970 low as it finished at 49.94, down 0.34 point. Trading volume dipped to 8.63 million shares from 10.87 million shares yesterday as many investors continued to hug the sidelines for some encouraging news about the economy.

Adding to the gloom is the current flow of corporate earnings which, in the wake of a cut in over-earnings, have been more disappointing than Wall Street expected.

Twelve of the 15 most-active stocks closed with losses, two showed advances and one was unchanged. The gainers were Texaco, which jumped 6 1/4, to 151 1/2, and Wal-Mart Stores, which rose 2 1/8 to 36.

The conglomerate's chairman was quoted today as saying he did not think the company would disappoint analysts who are looking for Kilde to report earnings of \$3.50 a share for 1969. Earnings of that amount would indicate a 10 percent gain in fourth-quarter results.

On the other hand, Boeing, the second most active stock, fell 2 1/8, to 24 1/8, in the wake of a cut in the quarterly dividend to 10 cents a share from 30 cents.

Bucking the downturn in the blue chip sector was Eastman Kodak, which closed with a gain of 2 1/4 at 81.

Munich Financier Becomes Victim Of Credit Crunch

BONN, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Rudolf Munemann, the Munich financier once credited with the Midas touch in risky money operations, has become the first major victim of West Germany's current money pinch.

The 63-year-old broker, who specialized in lending out borrowed money, authorized a statement yesterday that his Munemann Industrie-Anlagen investment company was unable to meet demands by 30 creditors in the total amount of \$97.3 million. The statement said Mr. Munemann had requested deferment and pleaded with creditors to accept a lesser interest rate as of Jan. 1, 1970.

The difficulties of his financial empire, which was comprised of 25 companies, were widely attributed to haphazard business practices and a lack of foresight. The current liquidity squeeze bared these shortcomings.

Rising interest rates forced Mr. Munemann to declare his insolvency. He could not pay his creditors \$700,000 in interest required in the first quarter of 1970.

The \$87.3 million which he lent out as long-term loans earn him only 5 percent interest. His creditors now demand between 7 and 11 percent interest on their short-term credits.

An Australian Nickel Star Again Stirs London Market

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Special).—A new bout of nickel fever swept the stock market here today and gamblers poured big money into a little-known Australian share on reports of a new rich mineral strike.

A wild scramble to buy Tasmanian on hopes it might rival Australia's high-flying Posidon rocketed the shares from about \$7.20 to over \$9.00 in a series of great bounds.

Then, with profit-takers moving in, the price sagged to a close at \$4.40. The sudden blaze pulled several other Australian favorites back into the picture and pushed them higher in sympathy.

Tasmanian, a small company which came to the London market only seven weeks ago, has a claim 70 miles from Mt. Windarra, where Posidon made his find.

Tasmanian Report

In Melbourne today, Tasmanian announced its nickel find in Western Australia and claimed it could be "bigger and better" than Posidon's.

W.S. Singline, Tasmanian chairman, said the firm struck massive nickel deposits at Mt. Venn with its first drill hole at a depth of 105 feet. No figures were given, but Mr. Singline said assay reports are expected "before long."

Last month, Tasmanian entered into an option agreement under which it has the right to acquire a 60 percent interest in prospects covered by 23 claims at Mt. Venn. The other 40 percent interest is held by a small, private West Australian company, Tin Creek Mining Pty. Ltd.

Tasmanian, which was first listed on the Melbourne Stock Exchange in November last year, has a low of 64 cents and a peak of \$4.54 in its six weeks of listing last year.

Today, Tasmanian shares soared to \$18 in Melbourne, about \$14.50 up on last week's close.

Arab Oil-Exporting Nations Patch Up Problem of Libya

KUWAIT, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Three of the world's most important oil nations ended a crucial two-day meeting today in partnership today, despite fears that the new Libyan regime would wreck the organization.

A draft restructuring of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) gave Libya increased prominence in the Arab oil grouping that includes Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Formed in January, 1968, as a "traditionalist" organization, OAPEC was rocked by last September's coup d'état which overthrew the monarchy in Libya and installed a left-wing regime.

Oil sources said it was feared that Libya would demand the participation of "Socialists" such as Egypt, Algeria and Iraq in OAPEC, or that it would itself withdraw.

However, the communiqué today said the vice-president of the Libyan Petroleum Co., Lebanese-

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1969-70	Stocks and	52w.	Net	1969-70	Stocks and	52w.	Net	1969-70	Stocks and	52w.	Net
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Loss.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Loss.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Loss.
(Continued from Page 8)											
3794	1961	MacDon	200	10	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1976	11 1/2	11 1/2
2408	91	MacDonald	50	15	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	2412	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	144	MacKay Co.	30	12	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2418	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	144	MacKay Co.	30	12	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	2424	24 1/2	24 1/2
7112	54	Macys of	1.25	59	59	59	59	59	2430	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2436	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2442	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2448	24 1/2	24 1/2
6316	244	MacFarlane	1.80	33	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	2454	24 1/2	24 1/2
5494	34	MacFarlane	2.72	19	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	2460	24 1/2	24 1/2
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4012	21	MAAPC	1.78	104	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	2472	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2478	24 1/2	24 1/2
65	44	Marcor	61	18	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	2484	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2490	24 1/2	24 1/2
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3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2502	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2508	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2514	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2520	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2526	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2532	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2538	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2544	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2550	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2556	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2562	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2568	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2574	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2580	24 1/2	24 1/2
3494	244	MacFarlane	4.56	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2586	24 1/2	24 1

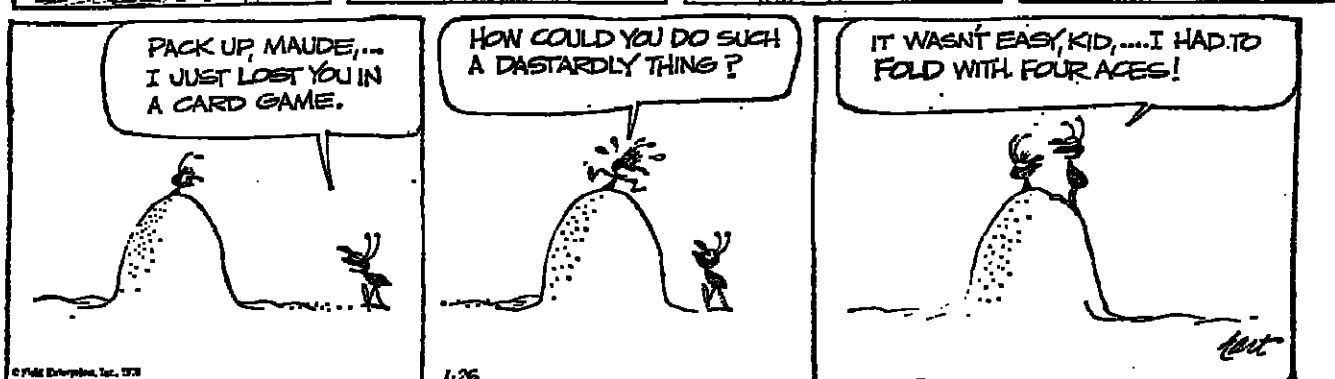
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PEANUTS



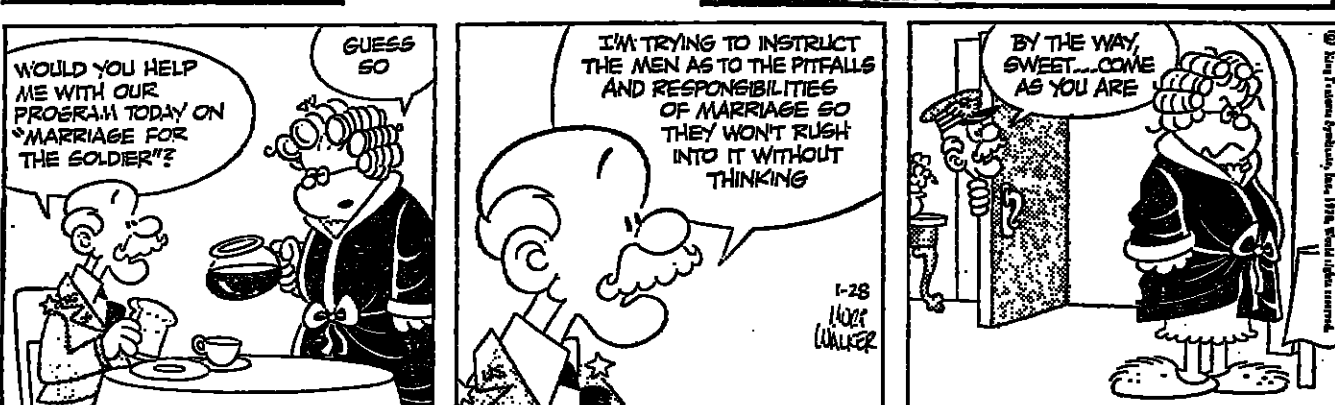
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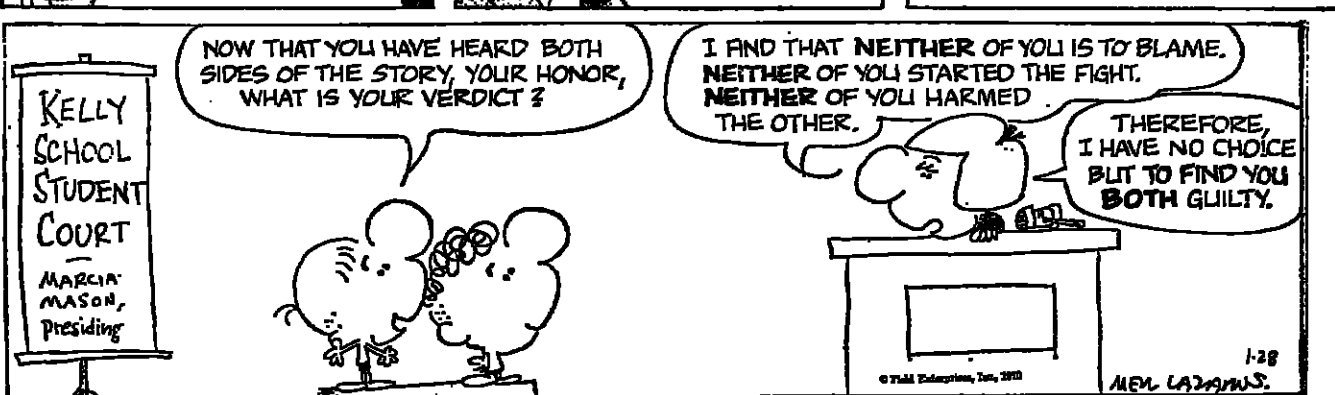
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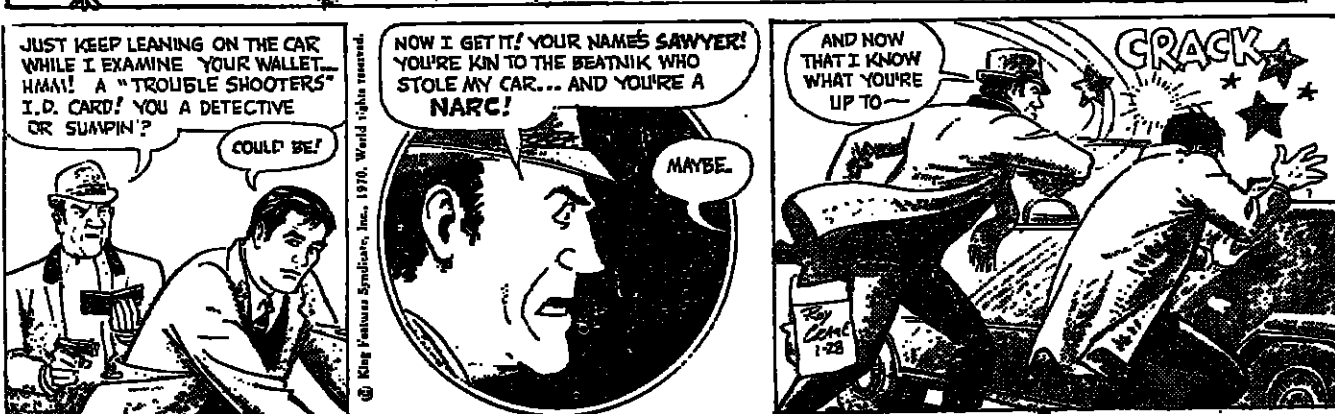
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using a strong club system, and the response of one heart was positive and showed a five-card suit. The rebid by North showed a hand equivalent to a standard no-trump opening, and South hinted at slam possibilities by the jump rebid in hearts.

North's sudden leap to Blackwood was ill-advised, for he had nothing in reserve. The fact that he felt compelled to stop short of slam when South showed an ace emphasized his previous error: If a player who finds that the partnership has three aces is not willing to bid a slam, he was wrong to use Blackwood in the first place.

An opening club lead would have been fatal, but West decided that a trump would be least likely to give away a trick. South won with the ten, drew trumps in two more rounds, and faced an interesting planning problem.

There were ten sure tricks and various chances of making the 11th. South tried the spade finesse, which failed. When East won he returned a spade to dummy's king. The diamonds were tested and when the jack did not fall South had to ruff the fourth round and try a club lead. East made two club tricks to defeat the contract.

South was certainly unlucky to fail for all three side suits lay badly for him. Yet his play was not the best.

After drawing trumps he should have played the diamond queen, led to the diamond king and played a low club from dummy. If East has the club queen, a club trick is developed and the spade finesse be-

comes unnecessary. If West has the club queen, South can still try both minor suits in search of his 11th trick and take the spade finesse at the finish if necessary.

Today's Hand

NORTH (D)		EAST	
AK8		Q542	
42		987	
AK65		4	
AK875		AQ1042	
WEST		SOUTH	
763		109	
362		AKQ105	
J8872		Q103	
98		J3	

Both sides were vulnerable.

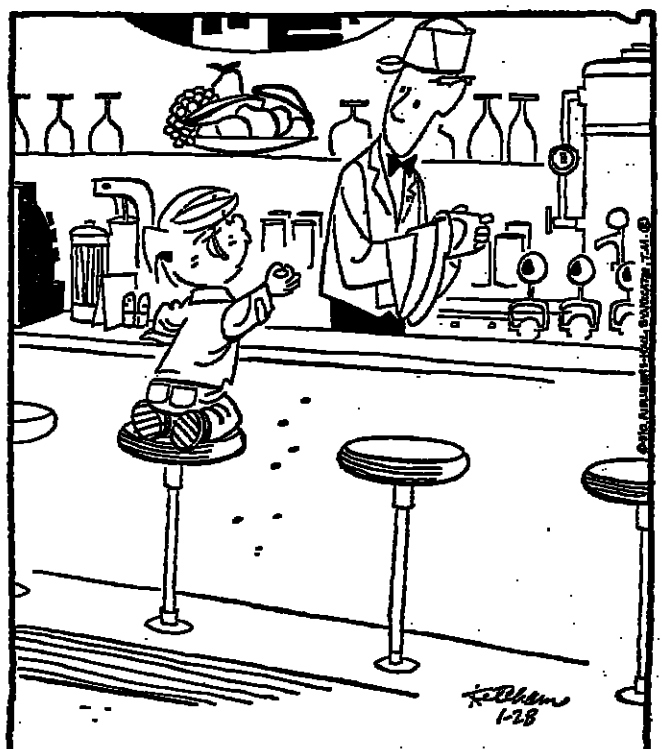
North	East	South	West
1 ♣ Pass	1 ♠ Pass	1 ♠ Pass	1 ♠ Pass
1 N.T. Pass	3 ♣ Pass	3 ♣ Pass	3 ♣ Pass
4 N.T. Pass	5 ♣ Pass	5 ♣ Pass	5 ♣ Pass
5 ♣ Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SAIPS	DRAFT	SIAM
EDIT	RENEW	ACRE
RITE	ENTRAPMENT	
ATHEISTS	MAPLES	
LOSS	GILIA	
SURETY	EMINENCE	
CLARA	MOVIES	DEEN
ACTS	PRANS	BEAD
LET	MIENS	PARSE
PROLOGUES	WASSED	
MATE	SORT	
STATISTIC	SPIRITINED	
CALIFORNIA	MOIR	
WHEM	MURKINS	LOWE
NESS	EDGES	EKED

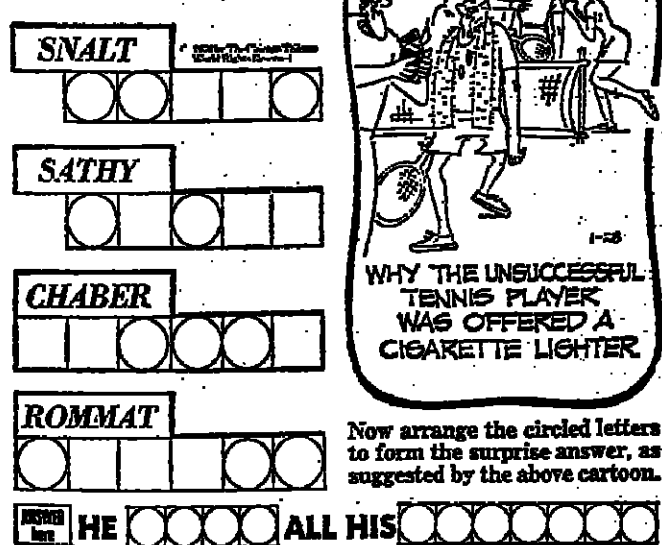
DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL I WANT IS A GLASS OF WATER. AND COULD YOU PUT A LITTLE CHOCOLATE SYRUP IN IT?"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CREEL RATE BELLOW VENDOR

Answer: This guy might tell you a story with a slant to it—ONE WHO'S NOT ON THE LEVEL

BOOKS

THE AIR NET: THE CASE AGAINST THE WORLD AVIATION CARTEL

By K. G. J. Pillai. Grossman. 312 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Ralph Nader

THE most efficient consumer abuse occurs when its perpetrators institutionalize it in such a complex and authoritative manner that the victims know little of the abuse and nothing of the perpetrator. Few international air passengers have ever heard of the International Air Transport Association. Much less do they possess an elementary understanding of what Dr. Pillai calls "one of the most powerful and authoritarian private international cartels that the world has ever seen."

Yet IATA, as a private business association of international airlines, fixes rates, fares and other conditions of air travel and thereby determines who can and cannot fly by keeping prices much higher than would prevail in a competitive industry. Since the aviation industry is heavily subsidized—directly and indirectly by taxpayers—and is rightly considered by many analysts as a "world public utility," the users' stake in IATA is undeniable.

The absence of a user or consumer voice, with or without government, in IATA's deliberations and decisions caught Dr. Pillai's attention while he was studying for a graduate degree at Yale Law School. His doctoral thesis about this secret society, relying heavily on a meticulous search of the available documents and a sense of relevant logic, unravels for the first time its intricate controls and sanctions over international aviation.

In brief, the situation he depicts is as follows: IATA, with headquarters in Montreal, receives its authority to fix airline tariffs from various bilateral agreements between various governments. These agreements reserve the right of governments to suspend or reject these rates. To practice, however, the combined lobby of state-owned and private airlines has overwhelmed any attempts, including that of the Civil Aeronautics Board, to block rate hikes.

Meeting in secret at various cities around the world, IATA permits no access to its rate-making machinery on behalf of shippers, passengers or governments. These meetings develop price structures that further codify restrictive practices, protect the most inefficient of airlines, amalgamate a massive number of political variables—and make all these decisions without any explanation and analysis that would allow external evaluation.

What emerges from these long, arduous IATA conferences—some extending six weeks or more at an estimated cost to the airlines of \$10,000 an hour—are the predictable results of the cartel system. These include an artificially high rate-and-fare ceiling that reduces the volume of passengers, the diversion of competition into wastefully deceptive promotions about alleged service and aesthetic distinctions between the airlines, the harassment of non-scheduled charter airlines which threaten the serenity of this international fare-fix, and the shortchanging of areas of the world—such as Africa—that

cannot mount the lobby force within IATA to tame its British-led European bloc. It uses IATA to further European domination of the tourist trade.

Already in control of a multibillion-dollar industry, IATA is becoming a bulwark against its future expansion. With power spreading over the field of civil aviation, IATA is moving to impose its authority over more and more of the international tourist industry.

The movement of airlines, the purchase or operation of hotels and other tourist facilities is tracked by IATA. Pillai summarizes IATA's range: "All travel agents and tourist organizers are subject to the discipline and punishment of IATA; no airline can fly the air without following technical codes of IATA; IATA determines the rights of passengers for part of their lives which spend in an IATA plane; authority extends to tariffs domestic air transport except the United States, the 50 United States and most European countries. IATA has already taken steps in 1968 to form its own insurance company, 1970."

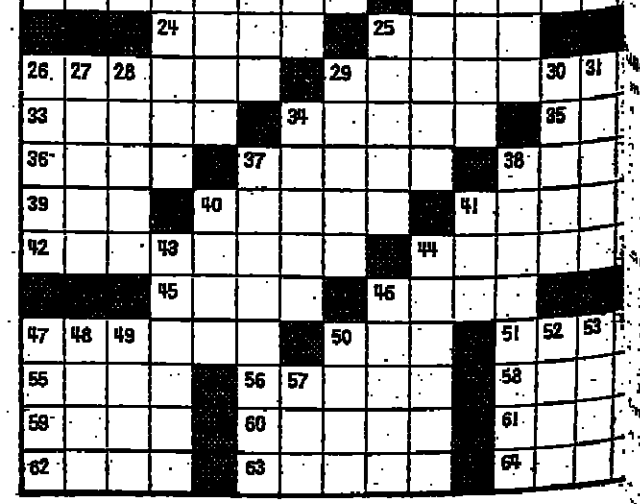
Potentially powerful, IATA's collusive policies retard the growth of economic international air travel. The CAB has been created and puffed mostly in vain. Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division in 1965 advised CAB to re-examine "the concept of IATA control machinery and CAB immunity of agreements and relations" which "are per se violations of the Sherman Act." Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., urged likewise. All has amounted to nothing more than caveats, and IATA is a past master in such caveats.

Some U.S. airlines have been displeased with high-fare policies. Still have complained about its arbitrariness. But like regulated industry that say the regulator, IATA, by making and compromising decisions, national prestige, claims and the fear of punitive anarchy, brings governments to its side, shippers and the passenger not organized counterforces.

What this book lacks in "proper name" disclosure, the backscratching, the power plays and the waste which would generally create a thorough competitive inquiry. But Dr. Nader has only the powers of a concerned citizen, not the subpoena committee or an agency. He has pared the brief against Congress, the CAB and White House would do as heeded his admonitions and to his counsel.

Mr. Nader, author of "Unsafe at Any Speed," is a noted lawyer for the public and chairman of the House Select Committee on the Study of Mass Law. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will W.



Across: 1 Platter, 5 Ermine, 10 Duce, 14 Glacial ridges, 15 Late billiard champ, 16 Part, 17 Prohibition, 18 Aquatic mammal, 19 Tsar, 20 Auto graveyards, for example, 22 Turn back, 24 Residence, 25 Sport fish, 26 Clearings, 29 Football stronghold, 33 Bird, 34 Baseball position, 35 Cameron tribe, 36 Again, 37 Junior nails, 38 Biblical pronoun, 39 Equivalence, 40 Retinue, 41 Symbol of gambling loss, 42 Culture lovers, 44 Case, 45 Wiles, 46 Spanish painter, 47 Receptacle, 50 French party, 51 Throw, 55 Sports area, 56 Tropical resin, 58 Reign, 59 Encourage, 60 Fathered, 61 Image, 62 Pilsen export, 63 Touch, for one, 64 David's partner, 1 Lush fondness upon, 2 Britisher's comment, 3 Quien?, 4 Firm: Fr., 4 Promoter of, 5 Circuit failures, 6 Hauls, 7 Decides, 8 Prime, 9 Sealyham and fox, 10 Like some snow, 11 Traverse, 12 Wing-shaped, 21 Fro-amateur tourney, 23 Obtained with difficulty, 25 Vanity, 26 Feel about, 27 Volcanic rock, 28 Avoid, 29 Indian mound, 30 Brazilian state, 31 Cut short, flight, 32 Adolescence, 34 Strains, 37 Support, 38 Showy, 40 Dried, 41 Retiring, 43 Peddler, 44 Firm: Fr., 46 Gambles, 47 Thrash, 48 Laugh: Fr., 49 Heavenly being: Fr., 50 European cases, 52 Painful smell, 53 Wild plant, 54 Mailed, 57 Rest.

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Scouters Pick Bradshaw 1st in Draft

Green Bay, which had two first-round picks, then took Little All-American Rich McGeary, a tight end from Elgin College. McGeary is 6-4 and 230 pounds.

San Francisco, with another first-round selection because of its salary cap trade with Washington, took Little All-American Bruce Taylor of Boston University, a 6-1, 90-pound defensive back.

Baltimore, picking 182d, chose former running back, a 6-foot, 216-pound running back from Texas Christian University.

St. Louis was then picked by the Browns. The 50-man's hard-running back, a 6-1, 200-pound, year receiver with 3,867 yards rushing and 67 touchdowns.

The New York Jets, picking next, took Florida defensive back Steve Brown, a 6-4 200-pounder.

The Browns, selecting 21st, took Little All-American Rob McEay, a tight end from Elgin College, a 6-5, 245-pound offensive tackle was Cleveland's second choice in the Cleveland draft.

Rams Choose Reynolds

Picking 22d, the Los Angeles Rams chose Tennessee linebacker back Reynolds, a 6-1, 220 pounds.

The Dallas Cowboys, selecting 33d, took Drane Thomas, a 6-2, 245-pound running back from West Virginia.

Crowns Trade Warfield to Dolphins

[illegible]

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP).—A plan for community ownership of the Seattle Pilots as a nonprofit corporation was presented to American League owners today by city and Washington State officials making a last-ditch attempt to keep the baseball club in Seattle.

The Seattle delegation said that the American League owners had asked no questions and made no commitment to them during an hour-long presentation here.

Making the presentation was Edward E. Carlson, a Seattle hotel owner who heads the committee of businessmen that is seeking to turn the club into a nonprofit

came due upon sale of the club. The Dams group could not raise that sum, so the sale was voided.

Danz is a member of the business group that presented today's plan.

Carlson said the community ownership group includes a 13-member board of trustees, including top labor, business and civic figures.

He added that a \$3 million line of credit had been provided by Seattle business firms to operate the club in 1970.

Gov. Evans said the Pilots are "a statewide asset" and that \$100 million in state taxpayer funds were committed to build a new domed stadium and highway access.

operation.

It was joined by Gov. Daniel J. Riegle, U.S. Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, Mayor Wes Uhlmann, Atty. Gen. Gladys Goron and King County Executive John Spillman.

Under the plan, all profits from the "Phots" operations would be distributed to Social and Health Services, cultural and community service institutions.

"Any motive of private gain by the new ownership would be eliminated," said Carlson.

"Baseball would be presented as a nonprofit, not-for-profit organization," said the Seattle Times.

After the Seattle presentation, the league owners heard from millionaire Lamar Hunt and Tommy Mercer, who want to buy the club and move it to Dallas-Fort Worth, and a Milwaukee group headed by

"All of this is contingent on the American League franchise staying in Seattle," the governor said.

The American League should live up to its commitment to Seattle and then resolve the problems of ownership, he declared.

Tarzan Back in Swim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuters). — Johnny Weismuller, the former Olympic swimming champion who later played "Tarzan" in Hollywood, has been named international commissioner of marathon swimming by the World Professional Marathon Swimming Federation. The Washington-based federation said Weismuller would oversee the organization and the conduct of federation-sanctioned races.

Clay Says Frazier

**San Diego Owner
Says He May Have
To Move Rockets**

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The majority stockholder of San

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[illegible]

and bond interest payments. The owner blamed his financial problems on a possessory interest tax and a parking arrangement with the city.

He said that despite good attendance figures for both clubs, the arena lost about \$250,000 last year and should lose \$350,000 this year. There was no immediate an-

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The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Vienna, Hans Orrock defeated Austria's retained European welterweight champion by stopping West German Klaus Eder in the ninth round of their scheduled 10-rounder. Orrock.

BASEBALL—In St. Louis, the Cardinals won from the Braves, 6-3, in the first game of a doubleheader. The Cardinals' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a complete game, allowing two runs, four hits and one walk while striking out nine batters. Carlton.

BASKETBALL—In New York City, the Knicks won from the Celtics, 97-87, in the second game of a doubleheader. The Knicks' coach, Red Holman, said his team was "tired" after losing Game I, 100-94. Holman.

HOCKEY—In Montreal, the Canadiens won from the Bruins, 4-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. The Canadiens' forward, Guy Lafleur, scored three goals. Lafleur.

SOCCER—In London, England, Arsenal won from Tottenham Hotspur, 2-0, in the fourth game of the FA Cup quarterfinals. Arsenal's manager, Bertie Meehan, said his team was "tired" after losing Game I, 1-0. Meehan.

TENNIS—In Wimbledon, England, Jimmy Connors won from John McEnroe, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in the first round of the men's singles tournament. Connors.

Volleyball—In Moscow, Russia, the Soviet Union won from the United States, 3-0, in the final game of the World Cup. The Soviet Union's coach, Yuriy Vlasov, said his team was "tired" after losing Game I, 3-0. Vlasov.

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SYDNEY, Jan. 27 (UPI).—U.S. Davis Cup star Arthur Ashe today became the third foreigner since World War II to win the Australian Open tennis championships by defeating Australian Dick Crealy, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2.

The United States thus won the Australian men's singles and doubles titles for the third time in the history of the 56-year-old tournament. Ashe's Davis Cup doubles partner Stan Smith and Bob Lutz captured the doubles crown yesterday.

Ashe is the first foreigner to win the Australian title since 1959 when Peruvian-born Alex Onieco beat Australian Neil Fraser. In 1951, Dick Savitt of the United States won the title. Before the war, American Donald Budge won Forest Hills are the other meets.

The women's doubles title was won by Mrs. Court and Judy Tregart Dalton, who defeated Miss Melville and Karen Krantzke, 6-3, 6-1.

—

Mrs. James Wins

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Wimbledon champion Mrs. Ann Jones of Britain took only 45 minutes to win her opening women's singles match in the Benson and Hedges tournament today. She brushed aside Auckland's Cecilia Fleming, 6-2, 6-1.

Top-seeded Tony Roche withdrew from the competition at the last minute. The Australian star has been ordered to rest for a week because of an elbow injury.

Today's men's final, postponed from yesterday by rain, was a dour match played in a drizzle and a swirling rain that upset the match. The players, who were wiped dry by the sun throughout

Prime Minister John Vorster is presiding over the cabinet's first meeting since the assassination. The session was started yesterday and is expected to finish tomorrow. No announcement from the government on the visa application is expected until the end of the week. Parliament on Friday. It is expected that Asher's bid will be denied.

Through American Stan Smith, Dutchman Tom Okker and Englishman Roger Taylor are rumored to be the final two players at the beginning of the match, the first national final he has played.

The victory was worth \$3,800 to Ashe; for Creasy \$2,250.

The Australian Open is the first leg of the grand slam of the world tennis tournaments. The French Open, Wimbledon and

Harada Retires

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).— Fighting Harada of Japan, former world bantam and flyweight champion, announced his retirement today. Harada, 26, was knocked out by the World Boxing Council's featherweight champion, Johnny Famechon of Australia, in a title fight earlier this month.

By Deane Anderson

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 37 (NYT).—The boxer, the slugger and the brawler emerged as the winners on last night's card at Madison Square Garden.

The boxer, 21-year-old Italian-born Donato Paduano of Montreal, registered a unanimous two-round middleweight decision over Pat Murphy of West New York, N.J., for the 17th victory of his unbeaten career. For the muscular Murphy, it was his first loss after 25 triumphs, but he did not protest. He was outclassed and out-punched.

The slugger, 21-year-old George Foreman, the 1968 Olympic heavyweight champion, produced a fifth-round knockout over Jack O'Halloran for his 15th consecutive victory, including 13 knockouts.

The bleeder, Chuck Wepner, survived a sliced left eyebrow that rendered stitches and a damaged right hand that will be X-rayed in outslugging Manuel Ramos of Mexico for a unanimous ten-round heavyweight decision.

Paduano employed sharp punching with both hands and alert arm-blocking tactics to frustrate Murphy. One of the judges, Frank Forbes, awarded "all ten rounds to the clever Canadian while the other judge, Arlie Aldale, and the referee, Jimmy Devlin, had it 9-1.

Foreman's impressive triumph resulted in his manager, Dick Sadler, agreeing to a ten-round match with Gregorio Peralta of Argentina, the world's ninth-ranked heavyweight, on the Joe Frazer-Jimmy Ellis heavyweight title card Feb. 16.

After two rounds of feinting that produced stomping derision from the 9,946 spectators, the 214-pound Foreman displayed his brute power. He flattened O'Halloran's 236, late Sarge, with a 10-ounce hammer right hand that ended the bout at 1 minute 10 seconds of the fifth.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—belt to clear up the controversy, Jim name of Muhammad Ali, said

—Cassius Clay said yesterday he would personally turn over his world championship belt to the winner of the Joe Frazier-James Ellis heavyweight title fight Feb. 15. Clay said he was presenting the champion who is the real heavyweight champion.

"I will direct all my followers, both black and white, to the new champion," said Clay.

Clay, who refers his Black Muslims as "brothers," said he would present the belt "to keep boxing legal and keep it going as a sport."

The six-inch-wide belt is made of cloth bands colored red, white and blue and has a bronze buckle.

W YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—The points last night in leading Loui—was 8 above his high in four Coast Conference, won handli

vious confrontations with the fence-oriented Vols. It left him the threshold of the major college career record.

The slender, 5-foot-5 LSU senior needs 40 points in his next start, while missing last season's last night, to surpass the three-time mark of 3,913 set by Oscar Robertson of the University of Cincinnati from 1958-60.

While Maravich brought the Tigers back from a 32-25 half-time deficit at Baton Rouge, second-ranked Mississippi marked Tomp Rupp's 1,000th game as he led his tripping visiting Rebels, 71-70, in their Southeastern Conference game.

only other games involving top powers. The Gamecocks, 13-1, threw their ACC mark to 8-0 with a 77-78 romp at Clemson and a 79-76 win at Wake Forest. American International, 101-97 in a non-conference game.

At Carverville, held to 17, 19, 20 and 20 points in games against Tennessee as a sophomore and junior, down the Vols with a 12-for-22 accuracy from the floor, hit 7 free throws and had nine assists and four rebounds.

On an Isael scored 23 points as Tennessee, 15-0 overall and 7-0 in conference play, pulled away from Alabama in the final minutes after Clemson Tide had trimmed a

EASTERN DIVISION wiped out a 4-point deficit.

two free throws with 1:17 left. Foster's two foul shots with 30 seconds remaining clinched it.

76ers 122, Bucks 103

Philadelphia outscored Milwaukee, 32-20, in the third period on the shooting of Jim Washington and Billy Cunningham's rebound to break open a tight game and spark the Buck's four-game winning streak, 122-103.

Hawks 131, Warriors 104

Lou Hudson-triggered Atlanta's 11-0 run of San Francisco, coming out on his first ten shots from the field. He wound up with 30 points, 12 in the first period, as the Hawks opened a 37-21 lead.

Monday's College	
EAST	
Princeton vs. Purdue 54.	Dell
Washington vs. Boston U. 21 (nt).	Rea
Harvard vs. Buffalo 70.	Wen
Marquette Ind.-St. Bates 31.	W. Tr.
Assumption vs. Northwestern St.	
Northwestern vs. St. Vincent St.	
St. Francis vs. St. Bloomery 31.	
Ind. Tenn. 30. St. Francis (Pa.) 73.	
SOUTH	
Washington vs. Florida 77.	
Marquette vs. Alabama 71.	
South Carolina vs. Clemson 70.	
Georgetown 32, Sewall 71.	
Marquette vs. Ohio St. 34.	Low
Marquette vs. Tenn. 58.	Low
Marquette vs. 107, Va. State 65.	Low
Marquette vs. 97, Loyola (N.C.) 52.	S.F.
Marquette vs. 97, Wake Forest 52.	S.F.
Marquette vs. 97, Furman 51.	S.F.
Marquette vs. 105, Wake Forest 100.	Mon

EAST | Delaware St. 75, Hampton Inst. 70.

Princeton 30, Durham 34
 Connecticut 30, Boston U. 21 (60)
 Rutgers 30, Maryland 27
 American Intl-81, Bates 81
 Assumption 79, Northeastern 61
 St. John's 81, Vincent 81
 Duquesne 79, St. Bloomberg 79
 Mid. Tenn. 79, St. Francis (Pa.) 79

SOUTH
 Mississippi 79, Wichita 79
 Kentucky 79, Clemson 79
 Santa Clara 81, Clemson 79
 Kentucky 80, Hawaii 71
 Georgia 79, Miss. 81
 St. Louis 81, Va. 81
 Maryland 81, 107, Va. 80
 Memphis 81, Loyola (N.D.) 81
 St. Peter's 81, St. Mary's 81
 Wilfrid-Laurier 187, Purdue 81
 Norfolk 81, 105, Winston-Salem 100,

Roanoke 81, East Tenn. 81
 West. Maryland 81, Maryland 71
 W. Va. Westday 80, W. Va. 79
 Transylvania 71, Union (Ky.) 60

MIDWEST
 Minnesota 81, Loyola (Ind.) 79
 Ohio St. 79, Ga. 79
 Kansas 81, 71, Okla. St. 60
 Ohio St. Washington (Mn.) 60
 St. Xavier 81, 79
 Iowa St. 81, Kansas 60 (60)
 Youngstown St. 80, San Fran. St. 5

SOUTHWEST
 Howard Payne 80, Angelo St. 80
 Southern Christian 81, 79
 S.P. Austin 81, San Houston 81 82
 West Tex. St. 79, Tex. A&M 82

FAE WEST
 Monahan 197, Portland 81 97

NBA Standings				
EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Warriors	31	11	.738	—
Pacers	26	17	.605	5 1/2
Pistons	26	21	.558	9 1/2
Knicks	25	21	.548	10 1/2
76ers	25	22	.529	11
Cavaliers	25	23	.520	12
Clippers	20	28	.413	17 1/2
Panthers	15	34	.304	23 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Trail Blazers	31	22	.585	—
Spurs	26	24	.520	3 1/2
Grizzlies	26	25	.510	4 1/2
Warriors	25	23	.521	5 1/2
Knicks	25	23	.520	5 1/2
Clippers	24	24	.500	6 1/2
Panthers	15	34	.304	23 1/2

Monday's Results

Philadelphia 122	Phoenix 97	Cunningham
Washington 104	San Antonio 94	D. Smith
Portland 112	San Diego 94	Frank
Seattle 115	San Francisco 97	Love 28
Golden State 104	Utah 94	Williams

Robertson scored 6 key points within 90 seconds as the Royals jumped out a 4-point deficit. He kept them in front, 114-113, with two free throws won Wednesday. He scored twice on two foul shots with two seconds remaining clinched it.

76ers 122, Bucks 103

Philadelphia outscored Milwaukee, 32-20, in the third period on the shooting of Jim Weatherman and Billy Cunningham's rebound.

76ers won their eighth game and break the Bucks' four-game winning streak, 122-103.

Hawks 111, Warriors 104

Lou Hudson triggered Atlanta's 17-105 rout of San Francisco, connecting on his first ten shots from the field. He wound up with 30 points, 12 in the first period, as the Hawks opened a 37-31 lead.

Monday's College

NAST

Washington St. Portland 54
 Connecticut 50, Boston U. 51
 Carolina, Spartan 51
 Carolina, J.L. State 51
 Connecticut 77, Northeastern 61
 Pennsylvania 53, St. Vincent 51
 Indiana 51, Bloomington 79
 Del. Tech. 55, Friends (Pa.) 79

SOUTH

Mississippi 79, Florida 77
 Kentucky 50, Alabama 71
 South Carolina 57, Clemson 79
 Kentucky 50, Kentucky 79
 Kentucky 50, Miami 51, 75
 Kentucky 50, Georgia 71
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50
 Kentucky 50, 197, Va. State 50

Basketball

1985 to 1988.

Haverd St. 95, Hampton Inst. 70.
Hounds St. East Tenn. 66
at Maryland 72, Shepherd Vt.
Va. Wesleyan St. Va. Vt.
Virginia Vt. Color. 69.

MIDWEST

St. Louis 83, Loyola (Okla.) 72.
to St. Va. Ga. Tech 71.
St. Louis 83, Okla. 88.
St. S. Washington (Mo.) 66.
St. S. Xavier (Ohio) 68.
St. S. Xavier (Ind.) 68.
Spartanburg St. San Fran. St. 50.

SOUTHWEST

Harvard Yale 95, Angelo State 70.
time Christian 70, Midwestern 70.
Tex. St. 83, Tex. A&M 83.

PAC WEST

Calstate 107, Portland St. 97.

ROCKING—At Vienna, Hans Graciles (Rocky) retained his European popularity last night even when he stopped West German Klaus Dinn in the ninth round of the 12-round bout. Graciles, 26, who was a welterweight, suffered a concussion of his jaw and a cut on his forehead, but he was confident that will force the postponement of his fight with the American, Rocky Marciano. The bout itself was held before March 5.

WRENCHING—At Munich, Britons John Parnell and Virginia Spivey won the men's and women's singles titles at the first German indoor championships. Parnell, 26, defeated the American, 2-0, 6-3, 6-3, in the men's final while Spivey captured the women's title with a 6-4 victory over compatriot Joyce Adams. She said she was "tired" after winning top-seeded Mark Ock of Britain, who was injured in a fall, 6-2, 6-3.

SKATING—At Corvina Drammen, Norway, the 1948 world figure skating world record for the women's 2,000 meter race was broken a minute 15.4 seconds by the American, Dorothy Hamill, set by Dag Fjorven of Norway last year.

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Observer

The Winning Loser

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Reuben Mills, winner of the Loser of the Year Award for 1969-70, was in town over the weekend. He had hoped to cash in on his award by making some guest appearances on television, but naturally none of the local TV hosts or hostesses wanted him.

"You can't blame them," the distinguished loser argued over coffee at an expensive hotel restaurant. "Frankly, if I had my own television show, I wouldn't want me on it either. Scientifically structured surveys show that I am regarded with more contempt and loathing this year than any other man in America."

"You must be very proud," Mills shrugged. "At least it's a distinction," he said. "Until the Loser of the Year Award came along, I was beginning to think I was a nobody."

Mills was accompanied by Marsha MacMurphy, editor of *Harper's*, the fashion magazine which sponsors the Loser of the Year Award. She said that Mills would be the subject of a beautifully photographed feature story which would show him being thumbed out of TV studios, refused service at fashionable restaurants and so forth.

How did Mills come to Harper's attention? Miss MacMurphy discovered him herself. "I was in Men's Furnishings at Finkel's Department Store," Mills recalled. "I had just bought a dozen thin neckties."

"This was last September," mind you," Miss MacMurphy said. "When no American of any stature whatsoever, if we omit President Nixon, had bought a thin necktie for the past six months."

"Actually," Mills said, taking up the story, "she laughed so hard she didn't even notice that I didn't have any sideburns."

"That's right," Miss MacMurphy conceded. "It wasn't until we got him down to the office for photographs that I said to the policeman: 'Don't that crowd have the funniest looking head you've ever seen?'"

"The whole magazine staff came in and had a good laugh," Mills recalled.

"Well," said Miss MacMurphy, "I began to suspect our friend here was probably an object of derision or distaste to almost any American group one could name. I began checking them off with him."

"Some things were obvious immediately," Mills recalled. "Like my thin neckties and not having sideburns. And, of course, my age. I'm not only over 30, but look it."

"How disgusting can a man get?" Miss MacMurphy managed to exclaim between onsets of laughter. "Over 30! Well, I could see he was white, of course, but there was something about him that gave me a hunch. Maybe it was those thin neckties. I mean, this man was really from the Stone Age! So I said: 'I can see you're white, all right, but you wouldn't by any chance happen to be a liberal too?'"

"She hit it on the nose, all right," said Mills.

"I began adding up the score," Miss MacMurphy said. "Over 30, and probably over 40 by the look of him—that meant he was an object of loathing to at least half the population. One hundred million infants, prepubescents, adolescents, college students and young marrieds. A white liberal—that made him ridiculous to the black population as well as the white-conservative, the white left and the entire Republican population. Thin ties—that meant that headwaiters laughed at him. No sideburns—that made him a man no woman would want to be caught at an X movie with."

"Also," Mills crowed, "I lived in the suburbs."

"Not only that," said Miss MacMurphy, "he drove a Cadillac."

"And wore gray flannel suits!" roared Mills.

You could see he was very proud of himself. All over the restaurant persons were looking at him with hatred and disgust. The headwaiter came and said the management wished he would leave. Mills made a scene. Two policemen were called. They hustled him out with relish. "You can tell he makes 30 or 25 thousand a year," one policeman explained. "If there's one thing we can't stand, it's a guy who belongs to the upper middle class."

Dr. Spock and the Sick Society

DECENT AND INDECENT:
OUR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

By Benjamin Spock, M.D. 210 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Henry Steele Commager

FOR years now there has been a widespread tendency to blame much of the revolt of youth—bad manners, offensive dress, allergy to discipline—on Dr. Spock, whose many books on baby and child care are supposed to have preached the doctrine of "permissiveness." Whether the famous doctor did indeed counsel what members of his generation mean by permissiveness need not detain us. Certainly in "Decent and Indecent," Dr. Spock is anything but permissive.

For 25 years Dr. Spock addressed himself to mothers; in the past six or seven years he has addressed himself to their children. It is this new role which landed him in the courts for conspiring to persuade young men not to register for the draft, and thus, for hampering the conduct of the war: a serious business this, and though it is hard to imagine the benevolent doctor in a military uniform, that charge was made more than once. The whole country was an interested party: The issues raised by the trial went to the heart of the Bill of Rights, of the problem of civil disobedience, and of morality. Also, Dr. Spock has nothing to say about the trial, or about the draft either, while he has a good deal to say about the war it has all been said before.

Warning

What Dr. Spock attempts here is a larger inquiry, partly psychological, partly moral, into the sickness of our society. Again, it is a familiar activity, one, indeed, that now engages so many commentators that it could doubtless be attempted in a special category in the next Bureau of the Census list of occupations. Dr. Spock warns us at once that he proposes to inquire how our society lost its sense of direction, its idealism and its morality. The inquiry is psychological and even psychiatric, it is social, it is political.

It covers pretty much the whole of the waterfront: sexuality, the origins of aggressiveness, education, religion, politics, war. "These topics," says Dr. Spock, "may sound so disparate as to hardly belong under one title. But not at all. They have a common theme: the failure of Americans to understand deeper human motivations, to look honestly and critically at our irrational, self-defeating reactions."

This sounds sufficiently scientific and dispassionate. But there is nothing dispassionate about Dr. Spock. "I have spent my life," he says, "studying and advising how to bring up children to be well adjusted and happy. Now I see the futility of such efforts if these children are then to be incinerated in an imbecile war, or if, when grown, they find life disillusioning because the society they inherit is so profoundly sick in its mind and its values, and is perverted in its internal and external aims by power-obsessed leaders, and seems oblivious to the loving and creative potentialities of our species."

Dr. Spock begins his analysis with the familiar, but ever fresh, complaint of dehumanization in the arts, in education, in work, in life itself. He is not content to blame science and technology for this, but is inclined to blame man, especially man in America. He finds the basis of the trouble in large part in the sexual nature of man, in sexual training, sexual attitudes—or in the perversion of these—and a substantial part of this book is devoted to a consideration of the sexual revolution of our time. "In our so-called emancipation from our Puritan past, I think we have lost our bearings." On the awkward question of obscenity Dr. Spock ranges himself boldly on the side of those who would censor expression or conduct that outrages community sentiment or violates community standards.

Now Dr. Spock turns to the



Dr. Spock

theme which we associate with his recent activities: the war. It is he says, an "imbecile" war, and so it is. But how did it happen that an otherwise intelligent and well-meaning people got themselves involved in an imbecile war? And if almost everyone, from the President on down, is prepared to admit that the war was, and is, a mistake, how does it happen that they are unable to end it?

Our difficulty, Dr. Spock asserts, is not intellectual but moral. But he does not really mean that. He means that it is psychological. The sickness of our society is born of hatred for the kind of society we have made, or the kind that science and technology have betrayed us into making: the war is born of deep-seated aggressive instincts, instincts rooted in the sexual drives of childhood and of adolescence, in competitiveness, in vanity, in complexes about virility, in paranoia.

Last Word

But what is to be done about it? "I decided," Dr. Spock says, "that we are not likely to save the world by attempting to reform the old parties which are financially indebted to business, but must build a new political movement that will be unambiguously anti-imperialist and responsive to human needs." This is, alas, the last we hear of this hopeful program.

Dr. Spock devotes some final pages to the problems of the universities. Here he is not at his happiest. He observes, quite rightly, that in their opposition to the war, the draft, racism, pollution, and so forth, the young are quite clearly on the right track, and that they have helped dramatize the need for reform in these areas. The moral here is clear: When the young address their attention and their protests to those institutions and policy makers responsible for these evils, they do a public service. Let them then protest the Pentagon, the State Department, the military-industrial complex, the labor unions, political machines that fall democracy and courts that fail to justice.

But this is not at all Dr. Spock's conclusion. He celebrates their attack not on these institutions but on the universities. But the university is not responsible for the evils that distress the young. Quite the contrary: it can claim at least some responsibility for the students who protest these evils. To attack the university is to attack the one major institution that has pretty consistently been the critic of the Establishment, and the innovator in society.

Dr. Spock is a great man: to the young, and not to the young alone, he is an heroic figure. Society owes him a deep debt, for the dignity with which he has conducted himself, for his courage, for his integrity, for his indefatigable service to the commonweal. His book is full of insights, of lofty sentiments and of righteous indignation which most of us can share. What it lacks is logical consistency. What it lacks is what the protest movement most needs—just what Dr. Spock himself provided in his sponsorship of the march on Washington, in his argument against the legality of the war and of the draft, in his appeal to a higher law and to the historic right of civil disobedience to tyrannical and immoral governments.

Professor Commager wrote this review for *Book World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.



NEW LOOK FOR FORD—Charlotte Ford Niarchos, is making her screen debut as a receptionist in "The Story," chats with film's leading man, Ryan O'Neal, on location at New York City's Mt. Sinai Hospital.

PEOPLE: Liz and Burton T. Reported as a Row

"They just had a little lovers' tiff," said a spokesman for actor Richard Burton and his wife, actress Elizabeth Taylor, "and it was blown way up out of proportion." He was referring to a report in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner that the couple had a public brawl in a Beverly Hills discotheque. Burton was "loudly abusive" of his wife, according to the report, and she finally said: "I can take no more of his conduct." He then replied: "I don't want any more of her, either." Guests at the Beverly Hills Hotel, where the Burtons are staying, said the battle "grew even more torrid later," the paper reported. Then Miss Taylor reportedly left by car and spent the night at the home of an old friend, Mrs. William Goetz. But Mrs. Goetz said the couple visited her together the next day and were "just as much in love as ever. The whole thing was a temper tantrum." The spokesman reported that "everything's fine. They're back together, holding hands."

The cultural revolution in Communist China promises more austerity and belt-tightening and less frivolity, even in the spring festival season. The Chinese New Year, which starts on Feb. 6, is the Year of the Dog, which has thrown a damper on everything. The Year of the Dog is a bad-luck time to get married. The People's Daily reported that year-end dinners have been replaced with Mao study classes "reall-

ing the bitter past and the of the happy present." Shansi Radio revealed "some of the masses have relaxing their zeal for production... and a minority at home preparing for a 'tiff.'" This minority was liquidated through Mao study classes. If a dare buck the hard-luck of the Dog, the best way to present they can get is of Chairman Mao's the Hunan Radio cited the of Wu Sheng-shan, a mother wanted him to high-class fancy wedding got the local party brass persuade her to do so, and instituted family Mao sessions. On the wedding, Wu's friends arrived at home expecting a shindie he organized a study and by the end of the had sent singing songs Mao's book. Nothing was done about Wu's room, the guests departed, or chairman had provided chapter in his book in the situation.

Baritone Giampero staged a one-man night executive office of La Scala Milan Opera, in protest "incompetence" of the ship, for three hours in the floor, determined budge. No one disturbs. No police came to remove Opera officials stepped around him in the performance of their tasks. Finally asperated Malaspina and no more, and disappeared.

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